

A NEW 027. A. 39

# Introduction to Learning;

O R,

## A SURE GUIDE

To the ENGLISH

### Pronunciation and Orthography:

In plain PROSE for the *Ease*, and familiar VERSE  
for the *Pleasure*, as well as *Profit*, of the Learner.

Containing much more on those Subjects than any other Book, in a Method never before attempted; and by which All who can Read may learn, without a Teacher, to Speak and Write *English* as Correctly as they that have had a Liberal Education.

Contriv'd so as to amuse and exercise the Ingenious, improve and delight the Less-Knowing, clearly instruct the Ignorant, and allure Youth to a Love of Learning; tho' chiefly design'd for such GROWN Persons as have had but a flender Education, and are desirous of further Improvement.

To make it of General Use are added,

- I. An alphabetical Collection and clear Distinction of above a Thousand Words nearly alike in *Sound*, but different in *Sense* and *Spelling*.
- II. A large Table of Words, with their Meaning, made different in Signification by adding *E Final*
- III. An Explanation of *Abbreviations*, Notes of Reference, and other *Marks* which often occur in Books and Writing.

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By SAMUEL HAMMOND, Schoolmaster in NOTTINGHAM;  
Author of the Complete and Comprehensive  
SPELLING-DICTIONARY.

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## The PREFACE.

W<sup>th</sup> Multitudes who learn to Read and Write,  
 FEW pronounce properly, or write tolerable  
 English: For Many thro' Ignorance in the na-  
 tural Powers of Vowels and Consonants, Sound  
 of particular Letters, Nature of long and short  
 Syllables, Formation and various Sounds of  
 Diphthongs, Number of Syllables in certain Words, Use of  
 Stops, true Accent, just Emphasis, proper Cadence, &c.  
 Read so indistinctly as hardly to be understood; and Others  
 who Read intelligibly, write good Sense and a fair Character,  
 commit such ridiculous Errors in Spelling, Pointing, Capi-  
 taling, &c. as expose them to Rallery, and make them  
 ashame'd to expres themselves in *Writing*, to the great Preju-  
 dice of their Affairs.

To accommodate all Such, assist Those who are more-  
 knowing, and as a Remembrancer even to the Learned, I  
 have (partly from my own Observations in near Thirty Years  
 Teaching, and partly from the best Writers on the Subject)  
 collected and digested a great Number of useful *Rules* and  
*Directions* for pronouncing and writing the *English Language*  
 with *Justness* and *Propriety*, together with many occasional  
 Remarks on the *Liom*, *Etymology*, and *Orthography* thereof  
 as well ancient as modern; all which for the Learner's Ad-  
 vantage, Convenience and Diversion, are both in *Prose* and  
*Verse*: For, besides the Novelty of the Method, *VERSE* both  
 strikes the Reader more strongly at *first* than *PROSE*, and is  
 more easily retained *afterwards*.

The said *Rules* (which contain many Things no where  
 else to be found) begin with the first Principles of Learning  
 and gradually rise to Those more sublime, are orderly ranged  
 under their proper Heads, each *Prose-Rule* is immediately  
 followed

followed by the Same in *Verse*, Both are all-along illustrated by Examples, and the *Verse* being a Paraphrase on the *Prose* makes any further Explanation needless ; especially as *Grammar* Terms are carefully avoided, to make them plain to every Capacity : So that All who can Read (of what Age soever) may be their own Teachers. And tho' calculated for the Improvement of all Ages that are any Way deficient in the *English* Language, and therefore adapted to the meanest Understanding ; yet are not so puerile as to be below the Notice of the greatest Genius : And many GROWN Persons who thought themselves good Scholars before they saw this Book, have greatly profited thereby.

As Words of resembling *Sound* lead Many (who in other Respects write good English) into Mistakes in *Spelling*, and therefore should be carefully attended to, I have added a copious Collection of *Similitudes* ; that so these Masqueraders being respectively brought to an Interview, their Difference may more easily and certainly be discerned : To which is subjoin'd, a large Table of Words made *different* in Meaning by adding *E Final* ; as also an Explication of *Abbreviations*, Notes of *Reference*, and other *Marks* requisite to be understood of All who converse with *Books* and *Writing*.

Being diffident of my own Judgement in so *difficult* an Undertaking, I not only had the Opinion of several eminent Schoolmasters and other judicious Laymen, but also of some learned Divines ; whose concurring Approbation gave me Reason to think it might be of Service to the PUBLIC.

The Reader may judge of its Reception, by being reprinted soon after the first Publication ; and the many large and much improved Editions already *sold*, thro' the Character it hath acquir'd, are evident Signs of its great Utility.

SAMUEL HAMMOND.





A N E W

## Introduction to LEARNING;

In plain PROSE, and familiar VERSE.

Of Letters, Vowels, Consonants, Syllables, Diphthongs, Triphthongs, and Division of Syllables.

Of Letters, Vowels, and Consonants.

**T**H E English Language is composed of these Twenty-Six Letters, *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z*; of which *a e i o u* are called *Vowels*, because they make a perfect Sound of themselves, and the Rest *Consonants*, as making no Sound without a *Vowel*: But *y* is a *Vowel* when it doth not begin a Syllable, as in *dry, Ægypt*; and *w* is often wrote for *u* in the End and Middle of a Syllable next after *a, e* or *o*, as in *law, new, down*; which I call an *Half-Vowel*, because it makes no Syllable without one of those *Vowels*.

The Letters that compose the *English Speech*  
Are Twenty-Six in Number, Five of which  
Are *Vowels*, Namely, *a e i o u*;  
And *Consonants* we call the Residue,  
Nam'd *be, ce, de, ef, je, aitch, ja or jod,*

*Ca, el, em, en, pe,*  
*Cu, ar, ess, and te,*

*Ve, double-yu, eks, wi, and zed or zod:*  
*Yet y a Vowel is when't don't begin*  
*A Syllble, as in *fly, mystic, Lyn*;*  
*And *w* is often wrote for *u**  
*In th' End and Middle of a Syll'ble, as*  
*May be exemplify'd in *owl, raw, few*;*  
*But (as it always the Assistance has*  
*Of *a, or e, or o*) it at the most*  
*Can but the Name of *Semi-Vowel* boast.*

### Of Syllables.

A Syllable is so many Letters as are contained in one perfect Sound, as *a, or, but, wing, ought, stripe*; which never hath less than one Vowel, nor more than Four.

A Syll'ble is so many Letters as  
 Make an intire Sound (for Instance, *was*)  
 Which always hath one Vowel, often more;  
 But never does exceed the Number Four.

### 2.

Syllables which have two or more Vowels are generally sounded long, as *veal, ride, thieve*; but Those with only one Vowel sound mostly short, as *man*,

Those Syllables sound mostly long which have  
 Above one Vowel, as in *road, feed, grave*;  
 But mostly short which have but One, as in  
 These few Examples, *lad-ging, rub-bish, pin*.

### Of Diphthongs.

A Diphthong is two Vowels together in the same Syllable, as in *doat*; and the English have these Fifteen, *ai, ei, oi, ui, au, eu, ou, ea, ee, ie, oa, eo, oo, æ, œ*: The first seven of which change *u* and *i* to *w* and *y* in the End of Words, as in *pay, whey, toy, few, saw, vow, Guy*.

A Diphthong is two Vowels which are found  
 Together in one Syll'ble, as in *round*;  
 Fifteen of them The English Tongue affords,  
 As may be viewed in the following Words;

*Fail*

*Fail, reign, oil, vaunted, eunuch, out, recruit,  
Eat, load, feed, yield, feoff, Cæsar, phœnix, boot:  
The former sev'n of which change *u* and *i*  
In th' End of Words to *w* and *y* ;  
As in *lay, they, coy, new, raw, now* and *buy*.*

}

Of Triphthongs.

A *Triphthong* is three Vowels together in one Syllable, as in *beau* ; of which we have but these two, *eau, ieu*.

Three Vowels in one Syll'ble (as in *lieu*)

A *Triphthong* is, of which we have but two ;  
One's shewn, the Other you'll in *beauty* view.

}

Of Division of Syllables.

One Consonant between two Vowels must be joined to the latter Vowel ; as in *de-sert* : But *x* must join with the former Vowel ; as in *ex-alt*.

One Consonant between two Vowels goes  
To th' latter Vowel ; as *re-pu-ted* shows :  
But *x* must to the former Vow'l be join'd ;  
As by *ex-ist* and *vix-en* you will find.

2.

Two Consonants between two Vowels must be parted ; as in *cor-rect, en-ter* : Except they can begin a Syllable together ; as in *fa-bric, wea-ther*.

Two Consonants between two Vowels di-vide ;  
As in *dis-sol-ved* : But (as in *de-cry'd*)  
When they'll begin must be together ty'd.

}

3.

If three Consonants can begin a Syllable together they must not be parted, as in *fru-strate* ; but when they can't begin a Syllable, mostly divide the first Two ; as in *mon-ster*.

✓

Three Consonants which all together may  
Begin a Syllable (as in *a-stray*)  
Shall so ; but if (as in *con-trive*) you find  
Three Cons'nants can't be all together join'd,  
The latter Two must mostly be combin'd.

}

## 4.

Two Vowels which make no Diphthong must be parted; as in *ri-ot*.

Two Vowels which no Diphthong do compose  
Must ~~parted~~ be; as *di-al* doth disclose.

## A General Exception.

Words which contain one whole Word and a Preposition or Termination, must be *divided* into their original Parts; as *mis-take*, *part-ly*, *un-apt*, *feel-ing*.

Words which a Word and Particle contain  
Divide into their primitive Parts again;  
As *fool-ish*, *dwell-er*, *dis-allow* explain.

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Of the Sound of particular Letters; and of Those which are either lost or transplaced in Pronunciation.

## A.

**A** Is sounded like *a a* in *balm* [baam] *calm* [caam] *palm* [paam] *psalm* [saam] *qualm* [quaam] *calf* [caaf] *half* [haaf] *Ralph* [Raaf] *calve* [caav] *halve* [haav] *salve* [saav] *alms* [aams].

**A** sounds like double *a* in *These*, *calf*, *half*,  
*Balm*, *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*, *qualm*, *calve*, *halve*, *salve*,  
(*alms*, *Ralph*).

## 2.

**A** sounds like the Diphthong *au*, before *ld*, *lk*, *ll*, and *lt*, when they end a Syllable; as in *scald* [scauld] *talk* [tauk] *call* [caul] *malt* [mault]: Which were formerly wrote with *au*.

When *ld*, *lt*, double *l*, or *lk*  
Conclude a Syllable next after *a*,  
The *a* is sounded like *a u*; as shall  
Be instanced in *bald*, *salt*, *walking*, *fall*:  
Which with *a u* of Old were written all.

## 3.

**A** is sounded like *i* when *age* ends, as in *cabbage* [cabbige]; and like *u* when words end in *al*, or *er*, as *final* [finul] *collar* [collur].

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When *age* concludes *a* sounds like *i*, as *village*  
Doth testify with *forage*, *manage*, *tillage* ;  
Like *u* when *al*, or *ar* doth terminate ;  
As *partial*, *pedlar*, *pillar* indicate

4.

*A* is not sounded in *fusian* [fustin] *metal* [met'l]  
*parliament* [parlement] *Pharaoh* [Faro] ; and  
Proper Names which have *aa* drop one *a* in Pro-  
nunciation, as *Naaman* [Naman] : Except *Ba-al*,  
*Ga-al*.

*A*'s lost to ev'ry Purpose and Intent  
In *Pharaoh*, *fusian*, *metal*, *parliament* ;  
And double *a* (sive *Ba-al*, *Ga-al*) do  
Drop One in Sound, as *Baalam*, *Isaac* show.

B.

*B* is not sounded in *bomb* [bum] *crumb* [crum]  
*dumb* [dum] *numb* [num] *plumb* [plum] *rbumb*  
[rum] *thumb* [thum] *bdellium* [dellium] *debt*  
[det] *doubt* [dout] *lamb* [lam] *limb* [lim] *subtle*  
[suttle] ; but lengthens the sound of *climb* [clime]  
*comb* [come] like *e final*, and makes *o* sound as if  
it was doubled in *tomb* [toom] *womb* [woom].

*E*'s not pronounc'd in *bomb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *numb*, *plumb*,  
*Rbumb*, *debt*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *subtil*, *bdellium*, *thumb* ;  
But lengthens *climb*, *comb* just like *e* ; also  
Makes *tomb*, *womb* sound as if they'd double *o*.

C.

*C* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and when it ends a Sylla-  
ble, sounds like *k* ; as in *cat* [kat] *coy* [koy] *cut*  
[kut] *clod* [klod] *crab* [krab] *music* [musik].

The Cons'nant *c* doth always sound like *k*  
Before the Letters *r*, *l*, *o*, *u*, *a*,  
And when it ends a Syll'ble ; as in *crowd*,  
*Clean*, *corn*, *discuss*, *occasion*, *action*, *cloud*.

2.

*C* before *e*, *i* and *y* sounds like *s* ; as in *cell* [sell]  
*cite* [site] *cymbal* [symbol] : Except that it sounds  
like *k* in *skeleton* [skeleton] *sceptic* [skeptic]  
*Aceldama*

*Aceldama* [Akeldama] *Cedron* [Kedron] *Cis*  
 [Kiss] *Sceva* [Skeva].

*C* sounds like *s* before *e, i* and *y*;  
 As *certain, cinder, cypress* testify:  
 Except in *sceptic, skeleton* like *k*,  
 With *Sceva, Cedron, Cis, Aceldama*.

## 3.

*Ch* are sounded like *k* in Proper Names and before *r*, as in *Baruch* [Baruk] *chronicle* [kronicle]; except *Melchisedek, Rachel, Charles*: They are also often pronounced like *k* before a Vowel and after *r*, as in *chorus* [korus] *monarch* [monark]; and like *ʃb* in French Words, as *machine* [mashene] *chaise* [thaïse]. But the most common Sound of *ch* is harder than *ʃb*, and softer than *k*; as in *chip*, *much*.

*Ch* in Proper Names and 'fore an *r*  
 Like *k* sound, as *Christ, Malachi* declare;  
*Melchizedec, Rachel, Charles* excepted are:  
 They also are pronounc'd like *k* before  
 A Vowl and after *r* in many More;  
*As chaos, chymist, anarchy* explore.  
 And like *ʃb* in French Words, as *champaign*:  
 But mostly they a middle Sound do gain  
 'Tween *k* and *ʃb*, as *chaff*, each explain.

## 4.

*Ci* before a Vowel in the End and Midst of Words, are sounded like *ʃb*; as in *superficial* [superfishal] *precious* [preshus].

Much like *ʃb* the *English* sound *ci*  
 In th' End and Midst of Words, when follow'd by  
 A Vowl; as *special, gracious* do imply.

## E.

*E* is sounded like *i* when Words of two or more Syllables end in *el* or *et*, as *travel* [travvil] *planet* [plannit]; and like *u* when they end in *er*, as *hindr* [hindur]: Except (in either Case) the Accent is on that Syllable, as in *foretel, forgét, déter*

ter; and *e* is sounded like *u* in *diet* [diut] *quiet* [quiut]. But when they end with *en*, the *e* is not sounded; as in *barden* [hard'n]: Except like *i* in *chicken* [chickin] *garden* [gardin] *linen* [linnin] *pullen* [pullin] *sudden* [uddin] *sullen* [fullin] *warren* [warrin] *women* [wimmin] *woolen* [woollin]. And *e* only softens the Sound of *g* in *bludgeon* [bludjon] *curmudgeon* [curmudjon] *dudgeon* [dudjon] *gudgeon* [gudjon] *pigeon* [pidjon] *widgeon* [widjon] *habergeon* [haberjon] *sturgeon* [sturjon] *surgeon* [surjon] *dungeon* [dunjon] *gorgeous* [goijous] *serjeant* [serjant] *vengeance* [venjance].

When Words of severall Syllables do end  
With *l* or *t*, next after *e*, depend  
*E* (as in *revel*, *ferret*) hath *i*'s Sound;  
And *u's*, when they to end with *er* are found;  
As *offer* shews: Unless the Accent's set  
On *e*, as in *dispél*, *infér*, *coquét*;  
And in *diet*, *quiet*, *e* doth *u*'s Sound get.  
But if, next after *e*, they end with *n*  
(As *brazen*) *e* is not pronounced then:  
Except like *i* in *chicken*, *garden*, *pullen*,  
*Linen*, *sudden*, *warren*, *woollen*, *women*, *sullen*.  
And *e* but softens *g* in *dungeon*, *gorgeous*, *dudgeon*,  
*Curmudgeon*, *pigeon*, *widgeon*, *surgeon*, *bludgeon*,  
*Habergeon*, *sturgeon*, *serjeant*, *vengeance*, *gudgeon*,

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## 2.

*E* makes a Syllable in *aborigi-nes*, *alo-es*, *antipo-des* *diabe-tes*, *ma-nes*, *naia-des*, *pleia-des*, *satelli-tes*; and Names which end in *es*, as *Socrates*: Except *Charles*, *Quarles*, *James*, *Thames*.

*E* makes a Syll'ble in *antipo-des*,  
*Diabe-tes*, *alo-es*, *aborigi-nes*,  
*Satelli-tes*, *pleia-des*, *ma-nes*, *naia-des*;  
And (as *Hermoge-nes*) when Proper Names  
In *e's* end: Save *Charles*, *Quarles*, *Thames* and *James*.

{

## 3.

*E* final only lengthens the Sound of the foregoing  
Vowel;

Vowel; as in *mote* [moat]: Except in Foreign Names, as *He-ge*, *Salmo-ne*; and these Words, *apostro-phe*, *catastro-phe*, *dyasto-le*, *epito-me*, *hyperbo-le*, *jubi-le*, *simi-le*, *systo-le*.

*E final* only lengtheneth the Sound

O'th' former Vow'l; as may in *bite* be found:

Except in Foreign Names, as *Agannip-pe*,

*Pheni-ce*, *Jef-je*, *Canda-ce*, *Xantip-pe*;

And sev'ral Words, as *jubi-le*, *apostro-phe*,

*Epito-me*, *hyperbo-le*, *catastro-phe*,

With *simi-le*, and *systo-le*, *dyasto-le*.

## 4.

*E final* after two Consonants only softens the Sound of *c* and *g*, and sharpens That of *s*; as in *lance* [lanss] *badge* [badj] *nurse* [nurce]: Except that it lengthens the Sound of the foregoing Vowel after *ang*, *ſt* and *th*; as in *range* [rainj] *paste* [paift] *blithe* [bloith].

Aster two Consonants *e final* doth

But soften *c* and *g*, and sharpen *s*;

(Which else might be omitted) how it both

Performeth, these Words, *dance*, *edge*, *purse* express:

Save when *t b*, *s t*, or *ang* precede

The *e*, it lengthens the last Vow'l indeed;

As you in these Words, *bathe*, *haste*, *change* may read.

## 5.

*E final* seldom lengthens the Sound of the foregoing Vowel when the Accent is not on that Syllable, as in *méasure* [measur]; and lengthens not when it is the next Vowel to a Diphthong, as in *grieve* [greev]; nor when it follows a Vowel, as in *fie* [fi], save after *u* in *Hague* [Haig] *Prague* [Praig] *plague* [plaig] *vague* [vaig] *fatigue* [fateeg] *intrigue* [intreeeg] *collogue* [colloag] *disembogue* [disemboag] *rogue* [roag] *vogue* [voag]; nor in *above* [abuv] *dove* [duv] *glove* [gluv] *love* [luv] *shove* [shuv] *come* [cum] *some* [sum] *done* [dun] *none* [nun] *one* [won] *give* [giv] *live* [liv] *have* [hav].

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Gig  
Get  
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Th

If th' Accent doth not i'th' last Syll'ble center  
 E final seldom lengthens, as in *venture* ;  
 And next a Vowel, or next Vowel to  
 A Diphthong, lengthens not ; as *foe, ease* show :  
 Save after *u* in *Hague, Prague, plague, fatigue*.  
*Vague, disembogue, rogue, vogue, colloque, intrigue*.  
 And lengthens not in *These, above, dove, give, Come, some, none, done, one, have, glove, love, above, live*.

## G.

*G* hath a hard gutteral Sound before a Consonant  
 and the Vowels *a, o, u*, and when it ends a Word ;  
 as in *glory, graft, gap, got, gut, dog*.

Before a Consonant and *o, u, a*,

*G* soundeth hard, as in *glad, god, gun, gay* ;

And when it ends Words, as *leg, bug, display*.

2.

*G* before *e, i* and *y* hath a soft Sound like *j* ; as in *gentry [jentry] gin [jin] clergy [clerjy]* : Except in Scripture Names, as *Geba, Gibon* ; or when *g* is doubled, as in *stagger, begging* ; as also in *anger, auger, eager, gird, girdle, girt, girth, geld, gelt, gild, gilt, gills, gimlet, gift, give, gewgaw, gig, giggle, giddy, finger, linger, get, gizzard, gibberish, gear, geese, girl, gargil, target, conger, hunger, monger, begin, together, tiger, gibbons, Gibson, Gill, Gilson, Gilbert* ; but of Those with *gg* these Two are excepted, *exaggerate [exagjerate] suggest [sugjest]*.

*G* soundeth soft like *j* 'fore *e, i, y* ;

As in *gem, ginger, genealogy* :

Save Scripture Names and when we double *g*,

As *dagger, Gibon and Gethsemane* ;

And *geld, gelt, gimlet, gift, give, gewgaw, finger*,

*Gig, giggle, gizzard, gild, gilt, giddy, linger*,

*Get, gibberish, eager, geese, gear, target, hunger*,

*Gills, anger, auger, gird, girl, tiger, monger*,

*Together, girt, begin, girth, girdle, gargil*,

*Conger, Gilbert, Gibbons, Gibson, Gilson, Fairgill* ;

But you from Those which double *g* must bate

The following Words, *suggest, exaggerate*.

## 3.

**G** is not sounded in the Ending *ing*; as in *parting* [partin].

1<sup>th</sup> Termination *ing* the *g* is mute;  
As *loving*, *waiting* prove beyond Dispute.

## 4.

**Gh** are sounded like *f* in *cough* [cof] *enough* [enuf] *bough* [hof] *rough* [ruf] *tough* [tuf] *trough* [truf] *draught* [draft] *laugh* [laf]; but are lost in other Words, as *high* [hi]: Except that between *i* and *t* they lengthen the Sound of *i*, as in *fight* [site]; which would sound short without them, as in *fit*.

*Gh* like *f* are sounded in *enough*,  
*Cough, laughing, draught, rough, toughish, bough and trough;*  
But lost in other Words, for Instance *nigh*:  
Save (as in *fight*) they always lengthen *i*  
When situate between the *i* and *t*;  
Which (as in *fit*) would short without them be.

## 5.

When *gn* begin or end a Syllable, *g* is not sounded; as in *gnat* [nat] *feign* [fein]: Yet when *gn* end after *i* or *u*, *g* lengthens the Syllable; as in *condign* [condine] *repugn* [repune].

When *gn* Syllables begin or end  
(As *gnaw, reign*) *g* can to no Sound pretend;  
Yet when they end, *g* lengthens *u* and *i*;  
As these two Words, *impugn, deign* imply.

## H.

**H**, when it begins a Syllable, or ends One after a Vowel, hath no other Sound than a strong Breathing, as in *bis, Pijgab*; and is lost after *r*, as in *rhetoric* [rettoric]; and after *t* in *anthem* [antem] *apothecary* [apottecary] *arthichoke* [artechoke] *isthmus* [istimus] *lanthorn* [lantorn] *phthisic* [tisic] *thyme* [tyme] *Ahitophel* [Ahittophel] *Anthony* [Antony] *Catherine* [Cattern] *Dorothy* [Dorrotty]

Grantham [Grantam] Thame [Tame] Thames  
[Tems] Thomas [Tommas].

When *b* begins a Syllable, or's found  
Preceded by a Vowel, all its Sound  
Is but a strongish Breathing, as in *host*  
*Hat, Havilab*; and after *r* is lost,  
As in *rheum, rhyme*; and after *t* in *anthem*,  
*Apothecary, Thomas, phthistic, Grantham*,  
*Abithophel, Thame, lanthorn, Anthony*,  
*Thames, Catherine, isthmus, arthichoke, thyme and Dorothy*.

I.

*I* sounds short before a Consonant in the same Syllable; as in *bid, gift*: Except before *gb*, as in *hig[h] [hie] right [rite]*; and when the Syllable hath *e final*, as *bite*; and in *behind, bind, blind, find, grind, hind, kind, mind, wind, rind, child, mild, wild, pint, Christ*; which were formerly wrote with *e fina*.

*I* soundeth short before a Cons'nant in  
That Syllble; witnes *din-ner, itch-ing, pin*:  
Except *gh* do follow, as in *fight*;  
Or th' Syllable hath *final e*, as *quite*;  
And theſe few Words, *bind, blind, find, grind, hind, kind, Mind, wind, rind, child, mild, wild, pint, Christ, behind*:  
Because (as in old Authors you may fee)  
They formerly were wrote with *final e*.

2.

*I* before *er, on* and after *ſt* is generally sounded  
like the Consonant *y*; as in *carrier [car-yer] pinion [opin-yun] bestial [best-yal]*.

Before *er, on* and after *ſt, i*  
Is mostly sounded like the Cons'nant *y*;  
As *collier, onion, christian* testify. }  
as

3.

*I* sounds like *e* in *fatigue [fategue] intrigue [in-tregue] chagrin [chagrene] machine [machene] magazine [magazene] marine [marene] ſhire [shire]*, and before *r* not followed by a Vowel,

as in *girl* [gerl] *circle* [cercle]; except that it sounds like *u* in *bird* [burd] *third* [thurd] *dirt* [durt] *flirt* [flurt] *shirt* [shurt] *spirt* [spurt] *fur* [fur] *sir* [sur] *stir* [stur] *first* [furst] *thirst* [thurst] *thirty* [thury] *thirteen* [thurteen] *birch* [burch] *stirrup*, [sturrup]: Like *b* between *s* and *on*, as in *vision* [vishon]; and is lost when *vil* ends, as in *evil* [ev'l]; as also in *business* [biz-ness] *cousin* [cuz'n] *medicine* [medcine] *ordinance* [ordnance] *ordinary* [ordnary] *raisin* [raiz'n] *Salisbury* [Salsberry]

*I* sounds like *e* in *shire*, *machine*, *fatigue*, *Marine*, *chagrin* with *magazine*, *intrigue*, And 'fore *r* when a Vowel don't ensue, As in *mirth*, *girdle*, *squirrel*; save like *u* In *These*, *first*, *thirst*, *sir*, *stir*, *thirty*, *dirt*, *Bird*, *third*, *birch*, *thirteen*, *shirt*, *spirt*, *stirrup*, *flirt*; Like *b* 'tween *s* and *on*, as in *confusion*, *expression*, *passion*, *cession* and *delusion*; And's lost when *vil* ends, as in *devil*; and The Same in *Salisbury*, *medicine* understand, With *Busness*, *ordinance*, *ordinary*, *cousin*, *raisin*, Which, by their Sound, *i* seems to have no Place in,

## 4.

*I* is mostly sounded short in Scripture Names; as *Gibeon* [Gibbeun]: But long before *ab*, *as*, *jab*, *ra*, as in *Beri-ab*, *Zachari-as*, *Abi-jah*, *Adoniram*; and when it ends the First of two Syllables, as in *Si-mon*; and in the Endings *ite*, *ites*, as in *Ishmael-ite*, *Israel-ites*; and when it ends a Name, as in *Ba-ni*.

In Scripture Names *i* soundeth mostly short; As *Phineas*, *Gideon*, *Azrikam* import: But, notwithstanding, when the Letter *i* Precedeth *ab*, *as*, *jab*, or *ra* rely On't sounding long; as in *These*, *Adonijah*, *Elias*, *Tobiah*, *Abiram* and *Elijah*: Or ends the former Syllable of Those Which have but Two, as *Micah* doth disclose And in the Terminations *ite* and *ites*, As witness *Horonite* and *Reubenites*;

And

And when *i* ends a Name, as *Rei, Abdi*  
Declare, with *Levi, Binnui* and *Zabdi*.

K.

*K* is not sounded when it begins a Word before *n* ;  
as in *knife* [nife].

Whene'er *k n* begin a Word (as *knee*)  
The Letter *k* must not pronounced be.

L.

*L* is lost in *balm* [baam] *calm* [caam] *palm* [paam]  
*psalm* [saam] *qualm* [quaam] *calf* [caaf] *half* [haaf].  
*Ralph* [Raaf] *calve* [caav] *halve* [haav] *salve*  
[saav] *could* [cood] *should* [shood] *would* [wood]  
*balk* [bauk] *calk* [cauk] *chalk* [chauk] *stalk*  
[stauk] *talk* [tauk] *walk* [wauk] *almond* [amun]  
*alms* [aams] *falcon* [faucon] *folk* [foke] *holm*  
[home] *salmon* [sammon] *scalp* [scaup] *vault*  
[vaut] *Bristol* [Bristo] *Holborn* [Hoburn] *Lin-*  
*coln* [Lincun].

*L*'s lost in *vault*, *folk*, *halve*, *balm*, *salmon*, *calf*,  
*psalm*, *qualm*, *palm*, *falcon*, *calm*, *holm*, *Lincoln*, *half*;  
*Could*, *should*, *would*, *Holborn*, *calk*, *chalk*, *Bristol* *salve*,  
*Ralph*, *talk*, *alms*, *almond*, *scalp*, *walk*, *balk* *talk*, *calve*.

N.

*N* is not sounded when it ends a Word next after  
*m* ; as in *hymn* [hym].

When *n*, annex'd to *m*, a Word doth close  
(As in *condemn*) the *n* its Sound doth lose.

O.

*O* sounds long before *ld*, *ll*, and *lt* when they end  
a Syllable ; as in *fold* [foald] *toll* [tole] *bolt*  
[boalt].

When *ld*, double *l*, or *lt* do  
Conclude a Syllable next after *o*  
The *o* sounds long ; as *bold*, *roll*, *molten show*.

{

## 2.

*O* sounds like *u* between *w* and *r*, as in *worm* [wurm]; and when Words of several Syllables end in *or*, *om*, *ron*, or *ion*; as *factor* [factur] *blossom* [blossum] *iron* [iurn] *passion* [pashun]; as also in *above* [abuv] *dove* [duv] *glove* [gluv] *love* [luv] *shove* [shuv] *come* [cum] *some* [sum] *done* [dun] *none* [nun] *other* [uther] *pother* [puther] *smother* [smuther], and many More.

*O* sounds like *u* 'tween *w* and *r*,  
And when Words end in *om*, *ron*, *ion*, *or*,  
Which have above one Syll'ble, as in *terror*,  
*Derision*, *apron*, *kingdom*, *worthy*, *error*;  
And also in *bomb*, *conduit*, *mongrel*, *money*,  
*Manb*, *pommer*, *govern*, *monday*, *cover*, *honey*,  
With many other Words both small and great,  
Too tedious for me to enumerate.

## 3.

*O* before *r* is mostly sounded like the Diphthong *a u*, as in *corn* [caurn]; and like *i* in *bludgeon* [bludgin] *curmudgeon* [curmudgin] *dudgeon* [dudgin] *gudgeon* [gudgin] *pigeon* [pidgin] *widgeon* [widgin] *dungeon* [dungin] *escutcheon* [scutchin] *luncheon* [lunchin] *truncheon* [trunchin] *faggot* [faggit] *maggot* [maggit] *flagon* [flaggin] *waggon* [waggin] *lesson* [lessin] *ribbon* [ribbin] *women* [wimmin] *pivot* [pivvit] *spiggot* [spiggit] *Piggot* [Piggit] *Gibbons* [Gibbins].

*O* next before an *r* is mostly bound  
(As in *fort*, *forty*) like *a u* to sound;  
Like *i* in *bludgeon*, *dudgeon*, *gudeon*, *faggot*,  
*Curmudgeon*, *pigeon*, *widgeon*, *dungeon*, *maggot*,  
*Escutcheon*, *luncheon*, *truncheon*, *lesson*, *spiggot*,  
*Flagon*, *waggon*, *pivot*, *ribbon*, *women*, *Gibbons*, *Piggot*.

## 4.

*O* is lost when *con* or *son* ends, as in *bacon* [bac'n] *poison* [poil'n]; and mostly when *ton* ends, as in *cotton* [cott'n]; and sometimes when Words end in *on*, as *carrion* [carrin].

When

When *con* or *son* concludes, and mostly *ton*,  
And sometimes when Words terminate in *on*,  
The *o* is not pronounced; as in *deacon*,  
*Imprison*, *button*, *pardon*, *mason*, *beacon*.

P.

*P* is not sounded when it begins a Word before *n*,  
*s*, or *t*, as in *pneumatical* [neumatical] *psalm* [salm]  
*Ptolemaic* [Tolemaic]; nor between *m* and *t*, as  
in *presumptuous* [presumtuous].

When *p* begins before *n*, *s*, or *t*,  
Or stands 'tween *m* and *t*, the Sound of *p*  
Is left; as in *exemption*, *ptisan*, *psalter*,  
*Pneumatics*: For, to sound the *p* is paltry.

2.

*Pb* sound like *f*; as in *Philip* [Fillip] *prophane*  
[profane]; only they are parted in compound  
Words, as *up-hold*, *shep-herd*.

*Pb* like *f* sound, as in *physic*; bating  
That Compounds (as *up-hil*) they separate in.

Q.

*Q* sounds like *k* when Words end in *que*, *quer*, or  
*quet*, as *pique* [pik] *conquer* [conker] *banquet*  
[basket]; and in some others, as *laquey* [lackey]  
*liquor* [licker] *pasquil* [paskil].

*Q* is pronounc'd like *k* when Words conclude  
In *que*, *quer*, *quet*, as may in These be view'd,  
*Oblique*, *exchequer*, *paquet*; and some More,  
As *laquey*, *liquor*, *masquerade* explore.

R.

*R* is pronounced after *e* (tho' written before it)  
in all Words which end with *bre*, *cre*, *gre*, *ire*, or  
*tre*, as *fibre*, [fiber] *acre* [aker] *maugre* [mauger]  
*fire* [fier] *metre* [meter]; and mostly after *o* when  
Words end in *ron*, as *iron* [iorn].

When Words conclude with *bre*, *cre*, *gre*, *ire*, *tre*,  
An d mostly *ron*, the *e* or *o* must be

Pronounc'd before the *r*; see *sabre*, *nitre*,  
*Desire*, *meagre*, *lucre*, *apron*, *mitre*.

## S.

*S* written first, or double, or before *t*, or between  
 a Consonant and *e final*, hath a sharp hissing  
 Sound like soft *c*; as in *sit* [cit] *kiss* [kisce] *past*  
 [pasft] *pulse* [pulce].

*S* first, or double, or preceding *t*,  
 Or 'tween a Consonant and *final e*,  
 (As in *sell*, *miss*, *coft*, *verse*) sounds like soft *c*.

## 2.

*S* written single at the End sounds like *z*; as in  
*days* [dayz]: Except that next after *u* it sounds  
 like *ſs*, as in *us* [ufs] *zealous* [zelluſſ]; as also in  
*alas* [alafs] *this* [thiſſ] *yes* [yiſſ]. And *s* be-  
 tween two Vowels mostly sounds like *z*, as in *bo-  
 som* [bozom]; and often between a Vowel and  
 Consonant, as in *husband* [husband]: But is lost  
 in *isle* [ile] *island* [iland] *vifcount* [vicount] *Liflē*  
 [Lile] *Carlisle* [Carlile].

One *s* concluding is pronounc'd like *z*;  
 As may from *asses*, *cows* be gathered:  
 Save after *u* (as in *thus*, *jealous*) *s* .  
 Sounds double *s*; and in *alas*, *this*, *yes*.  
 And mostly 'tween two Vowels hath *z*'s Note,  
 And oft when 'tween a Vow'l and Conf'nant wrote;  
 As *prifon*, *damsel* prove: But's lost in *isle*,  
 As also *island*, *vifcount*, *Liflē*, *Carlisle*.

## T.

*T* is not sounded between *s* and *en*, *le*, or *on*, but  
 makes the *s* sound like *ſs*; as in *lisſen* [liffen]  
*buſſle* [buſſle] *Preston* [Preſſon].

*T* plac'd 'tween *s* and *en*, *le*, or *on*,  
 (See *buſſten*, *caſtle*, *Wefton*) Sound hath none;  
 But makes the *s* have double *s*'s Tone.

## 2.

*Ti* before a Vowel is sounded like *ſb*; as in *portion*  
 [porſhion]

[porshon]: Except *t i* begin a Word, as in *tied* ; or follow *s*, as in *question* ; or supply the Place of *t y* in Words whose Primitives end in *t y*, as in *emptiness* from *empty* ; in all which Cases *t i* sound like *t y* ; and also before a Vowel in some Proper Names, as *Shephatiah, Shealtiel*.

*T i* before a Vowel (as in *station*)

We found like *s b*, with this Limitation;

That when they Words begin, or follow *s*,

(As in *tie, bestial*) or supply the Place

Of *t y* in such Words whose Prim'tives end

In them (as *pity, pitieith*) depend

On *t i* sounding like *t y* ; and in

Some Names, as may in *Phaltiel* be seen.

## U.

*U* is sounded long when it ends a Syllable ; as in *fu-ry* : Except *ſ* follow it, as in *cluster* [cluſt-er] ; and in *public* [pub-lic] *publish* [pub-lifh] *punish* [punnifh] *study* [ſtuddy].

When of a Syll'ble *u* brings up the Rear

'Tis sounded long ; as *frugal* makes appear :

Except *s t* next Syllable begin,

As you'll in *muster* find ; and also in

These, *study, puniſh, public, publishing*.

### 2.

*U* between *g* and *e* final only hardens the Sound of *g*, as in *rogue* [roag] ; also in *guesſ, queſt, guide, guild, guile, guilt, guinea, guife, Guy*.

*U* plac'd between a *g* and *final e*,

(As in *fatigue*) does only harden *g* ;

And not in Such alone, but These beside ;

*Guy, guife, guild, guinea, queſt, guesſ, guile, guilt, guide.*

### 3.

*U* is lost when *que, quer, or quet* ends, as in *cinq[ue] [cink], conquer [conker], banquet [banket]* ; and in several other Words.

*U*'s lost when Words conclude in *que, quer, quet,*

As These, *oblique, exchequer, and piquet* ;

And in some other Words, which (to be brief)  
I'll wave; as having pointed out the Chief.

## W.

*W*, when it begins a Syllable, sounds like *oo*; as in *want* [ooant]: And it seems very absurd to me, that this Letter (whose Name and Sound denote a double Vowel) is called a Consonant.

When *w* a Syll'ble doth begin  
It sounds like double *o*, as in *wet*, *win*;  
Which vastly inconsistent seems to me  
That it a Consonant shoul'd called be,  
When Sound and Name with double Vow'l agree.

## 2.

*W* before *ha*, *he*, and *hi*, is sounded after the *h*; as in *whale* [hwale] *when* [hwen] *while* [hwile]: Which formerly were so written, agreeable to their original Saxon.

When *wh*, *a*, *e*, or *i* precede,  
The Sound of *w* doth *h* succeed;  
As you in *whiten*, *wherfore*, *what* may read:  
Which with *h* first in former Times were writ,  
And their *Originals* agree with it.

## 3.

*W* is not sounded when it begins before *r*, or *ro*, as in *wrist* [rist] *whore* [hore]; nor when it ends next *lo*, or *ro*, as in *fellow* [fello] *marrow* [marro]; nor generally when it ends next *o* in other Words, as *window* [windo] *meadow* [meado].

Fore *r*, or *h o*, *w* is dumb  
When it begins a Word, as in *wrath*, *whom*;  
And when it ends succeeding *lo*, or *ro*,  
As in *flow*, *grow*; and mostly after *o*  
In th' End of other Words, as *widow*, *show*.

## X.

*X* sounds like *z*, when it begins a Proper Name; as in *Xenophon* [Zenophon].

The Sound of *z* the Letter *x* doth claim  
When (as in *Xerxes*) it begins a Name.

Y fol  
lable  
[trie  
twee  
[sinn

W  
Co  
Th  
'Tw  
See

Y en  
after  
[du-  
as ed  
ply;  
W  
W  
As  
Ex  
Or  
Fo

Rem  
in  
an

A  
in f  
[cap  
tain

T  
B

Y.

Y.

Y following a Consonant at the End of Monosyllables hath always the long Sound of *i*, as in *try* [trie]; and generally the short Sound of *i* between Consonants, as in *myriad* [mirriad] *synod* [sinnod].

Whenever *y* with Cons'nant being join'd  
Concludes a Monosyllable, pray mind  
That *y* the Sound of long *i* hath; and *y*  
'Tween Cons'nants mostly soundeth like short *i*:  
See This in *synagogue*, and That in *fly*.

2.

Y ending Words of two or more Syllables next after a Consonant, is sounded like *e*; as in *duty* [du-te] *bonny* [bon-ne] :. Except they end in *fy*, as *edify*; or are accented on the ending *y*, as *com-ply*; in which Cases it hath the long Sound of *i*.

When Words of sev'ral Syll'bles ended be  
With Consonant and *y*, *y* sounds like *e*;  
As you'll perceive in *parly*, *tragedy* :  
Except they end in *fy*, as *terrify*;  
Or th' Accent's on the *y*, as in *deny*;  
For *y* is then pronounced like long *i*.

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Remarks on Diphthongs, and Triphthongs; shewing their various Sounds, and what Words they are divided in.

Diphthongs.

A i.

*AI* are sounded like *a* made long by *e* final; as in *pair* [pare]: Except like short-sounding *i* in *fountain* [fountin] *mountain* [mountin] *captain* [captin] *chaplain* [chaplin] *certain* [certin] *cur-tain* [curtin] *bargain* [bargin] *murrain* [murrin].

The Diphthong *ai* sounds like *a*, long made  
By final *e*; as in *refrain*, *upbraid*:

Save like short *i* in *curtain*, *captain*, *fountain*,  
*Uncertain*, *chaplain*, *murrain*, *bargain*, *mountain*.

2.

*A i* are parted when Names end in *a-im*, as *Kir-jatha-im*; as also in *Juda-ic*, *la-ic*, *Mosa-ic*, *Ptolema-ic*, *prosa-ic*, *La-is*, *Ptolema-is*, *Ja-ir*, *La-ib*.

Divide *a i* when Names conclude with *a-im*,  
As *Ramatha-im*; also do the Same  
In *La-is*, *La-ib*, *Ptolema-is*, *la-ic*, *Mosa-ic*,  
*Juda-ic*, *Ptolema-ic*, *Ja-ir*, *prosa-ic*.

## E i.

*E i* sound like *a i*; as in *eight* [aught]: Except  
like *e e* in *deceive* [deceev] *receive* [receev] *con-ceive* [conceev] *perceive* [perceev] *conceit* [con-ceet] *deceipt* [deceet] *receipt* [receet] *mein* [meen];  
and like short-sounding *i* when *feit* ends, as in  
*surfeit* [surfit].

*E i* like *a i* sound; as in *feign*: Save  
Like double *e* in *mein*, *conceive*, *deceive*,  
*Perceive*, *conceit*, *deceipt*, *receipt*, *receive*;  
And like short *i* when *feit* concludes, as *surfeit*  
Exemplifies, with *counterfeit* and *forfeit*.

2.

*E i* are parted at the End of Scripture Names, as  
*Re-i*; and also in *athe-ism*, *de-it* with their Deri-  
vatives; and when Words which begin with *i* have  
*re* prefixed, as *re-inforce*.

At th' End of Scripture Names (as *Shime-i*)  
And these Words, *athe-ism*, *de-it*,  
With their Derivatives, we part *e i*;  
And Words with *i* beginning (as *inflated*)  
When *re*'s prefix'd have *e i* separated.

## O i.

*O i* have the long Sound of *i*; as in *boil* [bile]:  
But are parted in *ai-ing*, *go-ing*, *co-incide*, *co-itition*,  
*hero-ic*, *sto-ic*, *Lo-is* and their Relatives.

The

The Sound of *o i* Custom reconciles  
 With that of *i* spoke long; as witness *toils* :  
 But *do-ing*, *go-ing*, *co-incide*, *co-ition*,  
 • *Hero-ic*, *fla-ic*, *Lo-is* claim Division ;  
 And their Relations are i'th' same Condition.



## U i.

*U i* have the long Sound of *u* in *bruise* [bruse] *cruise* [cruse] *juice* [juce] *sluice* [sluce] *bruit* [brute] *fruit* [frute] *recruit* [recrute] *suit* [sute] *nuisance* [nusance] ; and the short sound of *i* in *build* [bild] *built* [bilt] *circuit* [cerkit] *conduit* [condit] : But are no Diphthong in any other Words ; for the *u* but either hardens *g*, as in *guile* ; or is forc'd to follow *q*, as in *quit* ; or else *u i* are parted, as in *ru-in*.

*U i* are sounded like *u* long in *fruit*,  
*Recruit*, *bruit*, *juice*, *cruise*, *bruise*, *sluice*, *nuisance*, *suit* ;  
 Like short *i* in *build*, *conduit*, *circuit*, *built* :  
 In other Words ( as *Thefe*, *disguise* and *quilt*)  
 They are no Diphthong, for the Letter *u*  
 But hardens *g* and's forc'd to follow *q* ;  
 Or parted are, as in *pu-iffant* view.

## A u.

*A u* before *n t* and *n c b* sound like *aa*, as in *daunt*,  
 [daant] *paunch* [paanch].

*A u* before *n t* and *n c b*  
 We sound like double *a* ; as *aunt*, *lauch* teach.

## 2.

*A u* are parted in most Foreign Names ; as *Me-nela-us*.

Most Foreign Names part *au* ; as *Emma-us*  
 Doth teach, with *Caperna-um*, *Stanisla-us*.

## E u.

*E u* have generally the long Sound of *u* ; as in *eu-charist* [u-charist] *Euphrates* [U-phrates] *feud* [fude].

*E u* do to the Sound of long *u* cleave ;  
 As you'll in *Euclid*, *eunuch*, *rheum* perceive.

## 2.

*E u* are parted when *re* begins Words next before *u*,  
 and

and when Names end in *e-us*; as *re-union*, *Thadde-us*.

When *re* begins 'fore *u*, or Names have *e-us*,  
Part *e u*; as in *re-unite*, *Zacche-us*.

### O u.

*O u* have their proper Sound in *thou*: But before *ght* are express'd like *a u*, as in *thought* [thaught], like short-sounding *u* in Words of two or more Syllables which end in *our*, or *ous*, as *endeavour* [endeavur] *famous* [famus], as also in *double* [duble] *trouble* [trubble] *enough* [enugh] *rough* [rugh] *tough* [tugh] *trough* [trugh] *flourish* [flurish] *nourish* [nurish] *country* [cuntry] *couple* [cupple] *courage* [currage] *touch* [tuch] *young* [yung]; and much like *oo* in *youth* [yooth] *uncouth* [uncooth] *you* [yoo] *through* [throogh] *your* [yoor] *could* [cood] *should* [shood] *would* [wood].

*Cloud*, *round*, *about*, the proper Sound betoken  
Of *o u*: But are like to *a u*, spoken  
'Fore *ght*, as in *besought*; and when  
Words which at least two Syllables contain  
In *our*, or *ous* end (as *delicious*, *ardour*)  
*O u* like short *u* sound, as also farther  
In *rough*, *tough*, *trough*, *touch*, *couple*, *country*, *nourish*,  
*Enough*, *young*, *double*, *trouble*, *courage*, *flourish*;  
And much like double *o* we found *o u*  
In *youth*, *uncouth*, *could*, *should*, *would*, *you*, *your*, *through*.

### E a.

*E a* mostly found like *ee*; as in *feat* [feet]: But have the long Sound of *a* in *bear* [bare] *pear* [pare] *rear* [rare] *swear* [sware] *tear* [tare] *wear* [ware] *break* [brake] *steak* [stake] *great* [grate]; the short Sound of *a* in *heark* [hark] *heart* [hart] *hearth* [harth]; and the short Sound of *e* in *bread* [bred] *dread* [dred] *spread* [spred] *tread* [tred] *earl* [erl] *pearl* [pearl] and many Other.

*E a do*

*E a* do mostly sound like double *e* ;  
 As in *meat* : But like long *a* sounded be  
 In *rear*, *bear*, *pear*, *wear*, *swear*, *tear*, *great*, *break*,  
 In *heart*, *hearth*, *beark* the Sound of short *a* take ; (*steak* ;  
 And like short *e* do sound in *death*, *head*, *ready*,  
*Stealth*, *measure*, *beard*, *beard*, *pleasure*, *treasure*, *steady*,  
*Dearth*, *pheasant*, *health*, *wealth*, *dead* and many such ;  
 Which to enumerate would be too much.

## 2.

*E a* are parted in Words derived from the *Latin*,  
*Greek* and *Hebrew*, and therefore in all Scripture  
 Names, as *re-al oce-an*, *Jude-a* ; and when *pre*  
 begins next before *a*, as in *pre-amble* ; also in *mis-  
 cre-ant*, *venge-ance*, which are of *French Extraction*.

In Words deriv'd from *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*

*E a* are parted, whence it follows that in  
 All Scripture Names they likewise part ; as *Le-ab*,  
*Ne-apolis*, *be-atitude*, *ide-a* ;  
 And when *pre* next before an *a* we write,  
 As in *pre-amble* and *pre-adamite* ;  
 Also in *miscre-ant* and *venge-ance*,  
 Which fetch their *Etymology* from *France*.

## O a.

*O a* have the long Sound of *o*, as in *groan* [grone] ;  
 but sound like *a u* in *groat* [graut].

*O a* like long *o* sound, as in *doat*, *moat* ;  
 Save that they're founded like *a u* in *groat*.

## 2.

*O a* are parted in Proper Names, as *Zo-ab* ; and  
 next after *c*, as in *co-adjutor* : Except *coach*, *coaks*,  
*coal*, *coap*, *coarse* [ordinary] *coast*, *coat* [upper-  
 garment].

Divide *o a* in Proper Names, as *Zo-ar* ;  
 And when (as in *co-agulate*) before  
*O a* the Letter *c* directly's wrote ;  
 Save these Words, *coach*, *coax*, *coal*, *coap*, *coarse*, *coast*,  
 (*coat*).

## E e.

*E e* have always the long Sound of *e* ; as in *breed*  
 [brede].

Tie

The Sound of long *e* always is assign'd  
To double *e*; as you in *jeed* may find.

2.

*E e* are divided in Proper Names, as *Be-eri*; and  
Words compounded with *pre*, or *re*; as *pre-exist*,  
*re-edify*.

In Names (as *Be-eroib*) and Words which be  
Compounded with the Syllble *pre*, or *re*  
(As *pre-engage*, *re-enter*) scprate double *e*.

## I e.

*I e* sound like *ee*, as in *thief* [theef]; fave like  
short-sounding *e* in *friend* [frend].

*I e* to th' Sound of double *e* do tend,  
As *brief* imports; fave like short *e* in *friend*.

2.

*I e* are divided in Proper Names and Words deriv'd from *Latin*, as *Adri-el*, *di-et*; and also in Words which take an Ending that begins with *e*, as *dri-est*, *marri-eth*.

In Proper Names and Words from *Latin*, we  
(As *Hi-el*, *di-ent* prove) divide *i e*;  
And in all Words with Terminations which  
Begin with *e*, as *di-ed*, *carri-er* teach.

## E o.

*E o* have the short Sound of *e* in *feoff* [fef] *yeoman*  
[yemman] *leopard* [leppard] *jeopardy* [jeppardy];  
the Sound of *o* in *George* [Jorge]; and of *ee* in  
*people* [peeple]: But are parted in all Others, as  
*dunge-on*, *Cle-opbas*.

In These, *feoff*, *yeoman*, *leopard*, *jeopardy*,  
*E o* like short *e* found, like double *e*  
In *people*; *George* like *o*: But All beside  
(As *pige-on*, *Give-on*) *e o* divide.

## O o.

*O o* sound like long *u*; as in *brood* [brude]: Except like long *o* in *door* [dore] *floor* [flore] *moor*  
[more];

[more] ; like broad *u* (between long and short) in *good*, *hood*, *stand*, *wood*, *wool*; and like short *u* in *blood* [blud] *fiud* [fiud] *brook* [bruk] *foot* [fut] *foot* [fut].

The Sound of long *u* double *o* explore;  
As in *rood* : But long *o* in *door*, *floor*, *moor* ;  
In *good*, *hood*, *stand*, *wood*, *wool* found broad *u* ; but  
Like short *u* found in *blood*, *fiud*, *brook*, *foot*, *foot*.

2.

*Oo* must be divided in Proper Names, as *Co-oas* ;  
and in *co-operate*, *co-ordinate*.

In Names (as *Bo-oaz*) sep'rate double *o* ;  
*Co-operate*, *co-ordinate* also.

*Æ*, and *Œ*.

*Æ* and *œ* are sounded like *e* ; as in *Cæsar* [Cesar] *æther* [ether] *OEdipus* [Eddipus] *pbaenix* [phenix].

*Æ* and *œ* are pronounced like *e* ;  
As in *enigma* and *œconomy* ;

Triphthongs.

*E a u* and *i e u* have the Sound of *e u* ; as in *beau-tify* [beutify] *adieu* [adeu] : Save that *e a u* are sounded like *o* in *beau* [bo] *bureau* [buro], and the *u* like *v* in *lieutenant* [lievttenant] *lieutenancy* [lievtenancy].

Triphthongs the Sound of *e u* lean unto ;  
As in *lieu*, *beauty* : Save One sounds like *o*  
In *beau*, *bureau* ; and *u* we sound like *v*  
In both *lieutenant* and *lieutenancy*.

---

Of Stops, Accent, Emphasis, and Cadence.

Of Stops.

S T O P S are intended to prevent Confusion in the Sense, and give the Reader Breathing-Time; which are First a *Comma* [,] Second a *Semi-Colon* [;] Third a *Colon* [:] Fourth a *Period* [.] The

The First being a *Pause* or *Rest* while *One*, the Second while *Two*, the Third while *Three*, and the Fourth while *Four* may be slowly counted. There are also a Note of *Interrogation* [?] and Note of *Admiration*, or *Exclamation* [!] At both which you should *stop* as at a *Period*; but speak in a higher Tone.

*Stops* are intended partly to prevent Confusion in the Sense, Part with Intent To give the Reader Breathing-Time; which are In Number Four. The First a *Comma* [,] where You should be silent while the Number *One* May be distinctly spoke, and then go on. The next a *Semi-Colon* [;] where you Should *rest* while you may slowly say *One*, *Two*. The Third is call'd a *Colon* [:] which should be **A Pause** while you may fairly reckon *Three*. The Fourth a *Period* is [.] where you should *rest* Until *One*, *Two*, *Three*, *Four* can be express'd. There are, beside, a Note of *Interrogation* [?] And of *Admiring*, or of *Exclamation* [!] Where you should *stop* as at a *Period*; but Take Care to speak in a much higher Note.

### Of Accent.

*Accent* here means that *Rising*, or *Stress*, of the Voice which we lay on one particular Syllable of a Word more than the Rest; which to place with Elegance and Propriety observe the following *Rules*.

By Accent here is meant the *raising* of Your Voice in one Part of a Word above The common Pitch; and where to lay that *Stress*, With Elegance, the following *Rules* express.

#### I.

Words of two Syllables beginning with *ab*, *ac*, *ad*, *al*, *af*, *am*, *ap*, *as*, *at*, *be*, *com*, *con*, *de*, *dis*, *ex*, *fore*, *im*, *in*, *mis*, *ob*, *per*, *pre*, *pro*, *re*, *sub*, *sup*, *sur*, *sus*, *trans*, *un* are generally accented on the last

last Syllable; as *abbór*, *accouñt*, *adúlt*, *alone*, *afflét*, *amount*, *appoñt*, *aspire*, *atónē*, *begin*, *compóse*, *con-sult*, *declare*, *diseáse*, *exált*, *foreseen*, *impóse*, *infér*, *mistáke*, *obscúre*, *perháps*, *prefer*, *protect*, *recúr*, *subvérт*, *suppóse*, *surrouñd*, *suspénd*, *translate*, *unáune*: But most other Words, and all Proper Names, of two Syllables are accented on the First; as *riuer*, *bárley*, *Lában*.

In most Dissyll'bles which begin with *dis*,  
*Ab*, *ac*, *ad*, *af*, *al*, *am*, *ap*, *as*, *at*, *mis*,  
*Be*, *com*, *con*, *de*, *ex*, *fore*, *im*, *in*, *ob*, *pre*,  
*Per*, *pro*, *sub*, *sup*, *sur*, *sus*, *trans*, *un* and *re*,  
Accent the latter Syll'ble; as *display*,  
*ábóve*, *accépt*, *adórñ*, *afráid*, *alláy*,  
*Amáze*, *apart* *assúme*, *atténd*, *miséad*,  
*Bégét*, *compáre*, *confért*, *devíse*, *excéed*,  
*Foretéł*, *implóre*, *inclóse*, *obtrúde*, *precíse*,  
*Perváde*, *providé*, *submít*, *suppórt*, *surpíse*,  
*Suspéct*, *transfáct*, *undue*, *revíve*, *reclaimis*:  
But mostly other Words, and Proper Names,  
Have th' Accent on the First; as *hímit*, *Mícháel*,  
With *énter*, *Jósepb*, *lóving*, *fávour*, *Phíchol*.

2.

Words of three or more Syllables are generally accented on the Last but Two; as *perpéttual*: But Words of four or more Syllables which end in *ary* are accented on the Last but Three, as *vóluntary*; and Words deriv'd or compounded of Others are mostly accented on the same Syllable as their Originals, as *gluttonous*, *miscárry*; and Proper Names ending with *a-im*, *a-us*, *e-a*, *e-us*, *i-ab*, *i-as*, *jab*, *o-am*, *ram* are accented on the last Syllable but one, as *Kirjatháim*, *Meneláus*, *Béréa*, *Timéus*, *Hilkiah*, *Uriás*, *Urijah*, *Rehobóam*, *Adóram*.

In Words above two Syllables the Stress  
Is gen'rally upon the Last but Two;  
As in *tradition*, *liberty*: Unless  
In Words above three Syllables which do  
(As nécessary) terminate in *ary*,  
The Last but Three the greatest Stress doth carry;

And

And Words deriv'd and compound mostly are  
 Accented on the Syllable they were  
 In their Originals, as *disbelieve*,  
*Exceeding*, *diligently*, *undeceive* ;  
 And when *jab*, *i-ab*, *i-as*, *a-us*, *a-im*,  
*Ram*, *o-am*, *e-a*, *e-us* end a Name  
 Accent the Last but One; as in *Beriah*  
*Abiram*, *Adonijah*, *Jeremiah*,  
*Ibaddæus* *Jeroboam*, *Ramatbaim*,  
*Judea*, *Adoniram* and *Rephaim*.

*A General Exception.*

As many Words vary from the foregoing Rules,  
 the best Supply for such Defects is, when a Word  
 sounds stiff accented as they direct, to accent the  
 Syllable that will make it sound the smoothest; as  
 in *alter*, *conquer*, *admirable*, *apprehend*, *memorandum*.

As many Words do vary from these Rules  
 (And all the Precepts ever taught in Schools)  
 The best Supply for such Defects I know  
 Is, when a Word don't very smoothly flow  
 Accented by the Rules above, to lay  
 The Stress on such a Part as, so, it may  
 Sound smoother than any other Way;  
 As in *traduce*, *illustrate*, *volunteer*,  
*clandestine*, *image*, *common*, *domineer*.

*Of Emphasis.*

*Emphasis* differs from *Accent* more in Name than  
 Nature, for as *Accent* is a Stress of the Voice on a  
 particular Syllable of a Word, so is *Emphasis* on a  
 Word that determines the Sense of a Sentence;  
 which if not emphatically spoken may leave the  
 Sense obscure, or doubtful: For Example, if the  
 Question, *Did you run?* be asked all in one Tone,  
 the Meaning is doubtful; but if an *Emphasis* be  
 laid on the Word *you*, the Meaning is, *Did you*, or  
*Another*, *run*; and if on the Word *run*, the An-  
 swer may be, *No, I walk'd*.

Though *Emphasis* and *Accent* are in Name  
 Quite diff'rent, yet their Nature's much the same;

For

For as an *Accent* is the *raising* of  
Your Voice in one Part of a Word above  
The common Pitch, so is the *Emphasis*  
On Words that rule the Sense in Sentences ;  
Which greatly helps to make the Meaning clear,  
For else it often doubtful would appear :  
As in the Question, *May I blow this Fire ?*  
If't may or mayn't be blown I but enquire ?  
And if I say, *May I this Fire blow ?*  
I ask if't may be blown by *me* or no ?  
And, *May I blow this Fire ?* doth imply  
This, *May I blow, or other Methods try ?*  
And *May I blow this Fire ?* is to say,  
*This or another Fire, which, I pray ?*  
And, *May I blow this Fire ?* is to ask,  
Is *Fire* or *Something else* to blow, my Task ?

*Of Cadence.*

*Cadence* means a *Fall* 'of Voice ; which with the *Rising* and *Suspension* thereof form all Melody : Wherefore, to Read musically, observe this *Rule*.

Begin the Sentence in a *middling* Key, and at *Commas* neither *rise* nor *fall* ; at *Semi-Colons* rise one Note higher, and at Notes of *Interrogation* or *Admiration* rise *Two* : At *Colons* fall one Note below the Key, and at *Periods* fall *Two*.

As *Cadence* means but *Fall* of Voice, I shall Both *Rising* and *Suspension* teach withal ; Which form all Music : Therefore, if you'd Read Melodiously, to this short *Rule* give Heed.

Begin the Sentence in a *middling* Key, Nor *rise* nor *fall* when you a *Comma* see, At *Semi-Colons* one Note higher be ; Questions and *Admirations* *Two* : Drop *Colons* One Note *below* the Key, *Periods* two whole Ones.

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Of certain Letters, when to be written, and when not ; with many Reasons why : And first, Generally ; then Particularly.

*Generally.*

**N**O Vowels but *e*, *o*, and *u* are doubled ; unless in Proper Names, as *Zebuim*.

No Vow'ls but *e, o, u* that I'm aware on  
Are doubled; save in Proper Names, as *Aaron*.

2.

No Letter is doubled next after a Diphthong; nor  
ever trebled.

No Letters after Diphthongs doubled are;  
And that you never treble them beware.

3.

The Consonants *h, j, k, q, v, w, x, y* are never  
doubled.

The Consonants *h, j, k, q, and v,*  
With *w, x, y, ne'er* doubled be.

4.

No Consonants but *f, l, s* are doubled at the End  
of Words; as in *stuff, mill, toss*: Except in *add,*  
*ebb, egg, err, inn* [alehouse] *odd*; tho' *egg* and  
*odd* have only a single Consonant in their Originals.

No Consonants are doubled at the End  
Of Words but *f, l, s*; you'll apprehend  
The Rule in *muff, tall, miss*: Only these Few,  
*Add, ebb, egg, err, inn, odd* this Rule break thro';  
Tho' as *egg, odd* in their Originals  
Have but one Consonant, their Spelling's false.

Particularly.

A.

Words of two or more Syllables which seem by  
their Sound to end with *idge* or *ige*, do terminate  
in *age*; as *ravage, carriage*: Except *college, knowledge,*  
*cartridge, partridge, abridge, alledge, oblige,*  
*porridge, privilege, sacrilege*. And Words which  
conclude with the Sound of *a* are ended with either  
*ay, or ey*; as *defray, grey*: Except they are  
not accented on the last Syllable; as *idea*.

Words 'bove one Syllable which by their Sound  
Seem to conclude with *idge* or *ige*, are bound  
To end with *age*; as *cabbage*: Save These, *college,*  
*Alledge, oblige, sacrilege, cartridge, knowledge,*  
*Abridge with partridge, privilege and porridge.*  
And Words which seem to end with sounding *a,*  
*In ay end, or ey*; as *lay, they*:

Save

Save (as in *cúpola*) the Accent's plac'd  
One Syllable or more before the Last.

C.

C might be spar'd from our Alphabet (as its hard Sound is express'd by *k*, and its Soft by *s* or *ts*) was it not of Use in shewing the *Etymology* of Words.

*C*, but for *Etymol'gy*, might be spar'd ;  
As *s* its soft Sound hath, and *k* its Hard :  
Save *ts* do its Soft 'fore *b* regard.

2.

*C* is wrote before *ion* in only *cion* [young shoot]  
*coercion*, *conscionable*, *suspicion*.

*Suspicion*, *ſcion*, *conſcionable*, *coercion*,  
Have *c* 'fore *ion* ; else 'tis a Transgression.

3.

*C* is wrote between one Vowel and *k* in short-sounding Monosyllables, as *pack*; and also in their Derivatives and Compounds, as *packeth*, *un'pack*.

Between one Vowl and *k* in Words which are Short Monosyllables (as *lock*) take Care  
To write a *c*, and in all Words from Those ;  
As *locking* and *unlocked* do disclose.

4.

*C* is not written between a Diphthong and *k*, nor between one Vowel and *k* succeeded by *e final*, as in *speak*, *like* ; nor in their Relatives, as *ſpeaker*, *liking* ; *bespeak*, *dislike*.

Between a *k* and Diphthong write not *c*,  
Nor 'tween one Vowl and *k* when *final e*  
Succeedeth *k*, as in *book*, *take* ; nor in  
(As *bookiſh*, *takeſh*) Words to them akin.

5.

*C* is not wrote between a Consonant and *k*, as may be instanced in *bark* ; tho' a few such Words have it in their Originals : But we probably omit their *c* for Regularity Sake.

'Tween Conſonant and *k* we never link  
The Letter *c*, as may be ſeen by *chink* ;  
Tho' ſome Originals have *c*, as *inck* :  
But being Few, perhaps we drop their *c*.  
To make them with the other Words agree.

## 6.

**C** ends no Word of one Syllable, but is succeeded by *e*, *h*, or *k*; as in *face*, *each*, *duck*: Tho' Some which we write with *k* are ended with *c* in their original Saxon; *k* being probably added for the Reason suggested in the last Rule.

No Monosyllables conclude in *c*,  
But add (as *lick*, *march*, *dice*) *k*, *h*, or *e*;  
Tho' some of Those we end with *k* (as *back*)  
Do *k* in their orig'nal Saxon lack:  
Which probably is added for the Cause  
That i'th' preceding Rule suggested was.

## 7.

**C**, and not *k*, is wrote when primitive Words of three or more Syllables have the Sound of *kl* next after one Vowel; as *oracle*, *receptacle*: But other Words with the Sound of *kl* succeeding one Vowel, have *ck* before the *l*; as *cackle*, *fickliſh*.

In prim'tive Words above two Syll'bles when  
The Sound of *kl*'s next one Vowel, then  
Mind (as in *article*) *cl* to pen;  
But other Words (if prim'tive, or compound,  
Or if deriv'd, are next one Vowel bound  
To take *ck* before the *l*; as in  
*Cockle*, *unbuckle*, *pickled* may be seen.

## 8.

**C** is generally written in Words which end with the Sound of *ace*, *ance*, *ancy*, *ece*, *ence*, *ency*, *iu*, *ince*, *ounce*, *uce*; as *lace*, *lance*, *poignancy*, *niac*, *excellence*, *currency*, *dice*, *since*, *flounce*, *spruce*.

Words ending with the Sound of *ace*, *ece*, *ance*,  
And *ice*, *ince*, *ounce*, *uce*, *ancy*, *ency*, *ence*,  
Are mostly wro'ne with *c*; as *mace*, *piece*, *dance*,  
*Lice*, *mince*, *bounce*, *fancy*, *tendency*, *truce*, *peuce*.

## 9.

To know whether a Word ends in *ance*, or *enc*, observe this two-fold Rule. 1. If the Word is deriv'd from ends in *t*, or *y*, or hath a Diphthong (as *acquaint*, *defy*, *grieve*) write almost always *an*;

ance;  
if the  
ence,  
(as *h*  
the P  
on th  
ence;  
By c  
You  
For  
Or P  
Wri  
Acce  
To a  
As v  
And  
Writ  
The  
As fi

D is w  
in W  
as judg  
pound  
Whe  
Soun  
(For  
And  
With

E is w  
seem t  
on i, a  
tho' fo  
massacr  
tre, sab  
Word  
With  
The e  
And f  
Saltpe

ance; as in *acquaintance*, *defiance*, *grievance*: But if the primitive Word ends in *ent* (as *eminent*) write *ence*, as in *eminence*. 2. If the Primitive ends in *r* (as *binder*) write *ance*; as in *binderance*: Except the Primitive, having no Diphthong, is accented on the last Syllable (as *confér*) in which Case write *ence*; as in *conference*.

By due Observance of the following Note  
You'll know when *ance*, or *ence* is to be wrote,  
For if the Prim'tive ends in *t*, or *y*,  
Or Diphthong hath (as *void*, *accept*, *rely*)  
Write almost always *ance*; as in *reliance*,  
*Acceptance*, *voidance*: But Those bid *Defiance*  
To *ance* that end in *ent*, which all take *ence*;  
As witness *diligent* and *diligence*.  
And if (see *utter*, *utterance*) *r* doth end  
Write *ance*, un!es the 'Accent doth attend  
The latter Syll'ble when no Diphthong's there;  
As from *abhor*, *abhorrence* will appear.

D.

*D* is written between a Vowel and soft-sounding *g* in Words of one Syllable which are sounded short, as *judge*; and in all Words deriv'd from or compounded with them, as *judged*, *prejudge*.

When in short-sounding Monosyll'bles *g*  
Sounds soft and by a Vow'l preceded be,  
(For Instance, *lodge*) between them write a *d*;  
And in all Words deriv'd from or compound  
With them, as in *dislodge* and *lodged*'s found.

E.

*E* is wrote after the *r* in primitive Words which seem to end in *i-er* with the Accent strongly laid on *i*, as *wire*, *require*; and is also written after *r*, tho' sounded before it, in *acre*, *fibre*, *lucre*, *lustre*, *massacre*, *maugre*, *meagre*, *metre*, *mitre*, *nitre*, *reconnoi- tre*, *sabre*, *saltpetre*, *sceptre*, *sepulchre*, *spectre*, *theatre*.

Words not deriv'd which seem to end in *i-er*  
With th' Accent strongly laid on *i*, *require*  
The *e* to follow *r*; as *mire*, *desire*:  
And follows *r* in *acre*, *massacre*, *mitre*,  
*Saltpetre*, *lucre*, *lustre*, *meagre*, *ultre*,

*Sepulchre, maugre, metre, sabre, sceptre,  
With fibre, theatre, reconnoitre, spectre.*

## 2.

*E final* is needless in short-sounding Syllables and Those which have a Diphthong, as *give, grieve*; save after soft-sounding *c* and *g*, and sharp-sounding *s* following *l, n, or r*; as in *malice, wedge, else, sense, nurse*: And is also useless next after a Vowel, as in *foe*, save in *doe* a female deer, *toe* of the foot, *Hague, Prague, plague, vague, fatigue, intrigue, colleague, disembogue, rogue, vogue*. But tho' this Rule is founded on Reason, Few follow it in those Parts which are contrary to Custom for Fear of being thought singular; so that if you choose the common Way you must not only write *e final* after *c* and *g*, and after sharp *s* following *l, n, or r* (as above mentioned) but also after *i*, as in *die*; after *v*, as in *live, thieve*; after *u*, as in *true, prologue*; when a Diphthong is follow'd by *z*, as in *breeze*; or by *s* sounded like *z* in Words not form'd by adding *s*, as in *please* [to satisfy]; and in most long Syllables which have no Diphthong nor *gh* in them, as *note*: And *e final* is also wrote in many other Syllables, both short and long; which cannot be brought under Rule, but must be learned by Observation.

Short Syllables, and Those which Diphthongs have  
(As *love, come, cause*) *e final* do not crave; }  
Because their Sound it doth not lengthen: Save }  
That it should both soft *c* and *g* succeed,  
Which else sound hard; and sharp *s* doth it need  
Succeeding *l, n, r*, which else sounds *z*;

• See *choice, lodge, pulse, dense, curse*: Beside what's said,  
*E final* needs not to succeed a Vowel;  
Save to distinguish *doe-deer* and *foot-toe* well,  
And lengthen These (else short) *rogue, vogue, fatigue, Dijembogue, colleague, Hague, Prague, plague, vague*,  
But tho' this Rule is built on Reason, yet *(intrigue)*.  
There are but Few who dare to follow it;

Because

Because most Men such Cowards are that they  
 The Tyrant Custom fear to disobey :  
 So if the common Way you, therefore, chuse  
 The first two Lines and Eighth you may refuse ;  
 For which write *final e* next *i*, and *u*,  
 As in *die, weave* ; and after *u* write *e*,  
 As in *rue, catalogue* ; and when by *z*  
 A Diphthong (as in *freeze*) is followed,  
 Or *s* pronounc'd like *z* in Words not made  
 By adding *s*, as is in *tease* display'd ;  
 And mostly in long Syllables wherein  
 No Diphthong nor *gh* is to be seen,  
 As *rate, bite* : And is wrote in Many more,  
 Both short and long, which *Rules* can not explore ;  
 But must be known by seeing them before. }

## 3.

*E final* is dropp'd when the Word takes an Ending which begins with a Vowel ; as in *hating, hated*, from *hate* : Only it is retained between *c* or *g* and the Ending *able*, to soften *c* and *g* ; as in *forceable, changeable*. But when any Consonant except *x* ends next after one Vowel, the Consonant is doubled in taking such Endings ; provided they are Words of one Syllable, as *get, getteth* ; or are accented on the last Syllable, as *refér, referred* : Except that *r* is not doubled in *deference, preference, reference, conference, inference* ; thro' the Accent being removed from the last Syllable of their Primitives to the First, on their taking the Termination *ence*. The Reason of *e final* being left out as above is, that it not only becomes useless in the Sound, on adding such Terminations, but might lead Some to pronounce Words wrong ; as *ta-keeth*, for *ta-keth* : Consonants are doubled as above to keep short Syllables from being sounded long, as also to prevent Words being written (and consequently sounded) like Others ; for else, *pinning a Cap* would be wrote and pronounced as *pining away*.

Words which in *e servile* conclude, must forsake  
 The *final e* when they an Ending do take  
 Which begins with a Vowel ; as *making*, from *make*: }  
 Tho' if *c* or *g* doth *e final* precede  
 (As in *peace, charge*) then *able* the *e* may succeed ;  
 For if in such Case you *e final* discard,  
*C* and *g* will be chang'd from their soft Sound to Hard.  
 But when after one Vow'l any Consonant ends  
 Save *x*, and such Ending on that Word attends,  
 The Consonant's doubled ; provided it is  
 A Word of one Syllable only, as *These*,  
*Rob, robber* ; *plot, plotting* ; or (as in *remit*)  
 The Accent doth on the last Syllable sit :  
 Yet *r* is not doubled in these few Words, *reference*,  
*Inference, conference, preference, deference* ;  
 'Cause th' Accent is on the first Syllable now  
 They're joined to *ence*, which the *Rule* don't allow.  
 And the Reason that *e* is dismiss'd as above,  
 It's not only useleſs but also might prove  
 The Cause of some ignorant Persons mistaking  
 The Sound ; and be led to read *ma-ke-ing* for *making* :  
 Then the Consonant's doubled to keep the Sound short  
 Which was so before, and there's good Reason for't ;  
 As otherwise Words would be often confounded,  
 And *hopping* like *hoping* be written and sounded.

## F.

*F* is not doubled next after two Vowels in any  
 Words but *feaff, quaff* ; nor just before a Consonant  
 save in *baffle, raffle, muffle, ruffle, scuffle,*  
*shuffle, snuffle, truffle, afflict, affluent, affray, affright,*  
*affront, efflorescence, effluvium, efflux, effontery,*  
*feoffment, saffron, whiffle*.

The *Englis* Language doth not double *f*  
 Foll'wing two Vowels, save in *quaff*, and *feoff* ;  
 Nor double *f* are Words allow'd to have  
 Immediately before a Cons'nant, save  
*Effrontery, efflux, scuffle, shuffle, baffle,*  
*affright, affront, affray, afflicted, raffle,*  
*effluvium, efflorescence, feoffment, ruffle,*  
*Muffle, truffle, saffron, affluent, whiffle, snuffle*.

## 2.

*F* at the End of Words next after one Vowel is  
 doubled

doubled in All but *if, of* [belonging to]; as *muff, diffaff*: Because *ff* is generally in their Originals.

Next to one Vowl no Words except *of, if,*

Conclude with single *f*; see *sheriff, stiff:*

'Cause th' Orig'nals generally have double *ff.*

G.

*G*'s soft Sound might be expressed by *j*, did not *Ety-mology* call for *g*; and if *g* was called *ga* when it sounds hard, it would be easier to Learners.

*G*'s soft Sound, but for *Ety-mology*,

The Letter *j* might very well supply;

And if when *g* sounds hard we call'd it *ga*,

The Name to Learners would its Sound convey.

2.

*Gn* begin *gnash, gnat, gnaw, gnostic, gnomon*, with some other uncommon Words; and end *arraign, campaign, deign* [vouchsafe] *feign* [pretend] *reign* [rule] *benign, condign, malign, impugn, oppugn, repugn, foreign, sovereign, sign* [token] and its Compounds.

*Gn* begin *gnash, gnat, gnaw, gnostic, gnomon*,

With sev'ral other Words which are not common;

And end *benign, condign, malign, campaign,*

*Arraign, impugn, oppugn, repugn, deign, feign,*

*Sign and its Compounds, foreign, sovereign, reign.*

H.

*H* follows *g* (tho' not sounded) in the Beginning of *ghastly, gherkin, ghittern, ghizzard, ghost.*

*H* follows first *g* (tho' its Sound is lost)

In *ghastly, gherkin, ghittar, ghizzard, ghost.*

2.

*H* succeeds *r* in *catarrh, diarrhoea, gonorrhœa, myrrh, perhaps, rhapsody, rhenish, rhetoric, rheum* [saliva] *Rhine* [river's name] *rhinoceros, rhubarb, rhumb* [point of the compass] *rhyme* [metre] and some other technical Terms.

To follow *r* with *h* do not presume

But in *catarrh, perhaps, rhyme, rhetoric, rheum,*

*Rhine, rhenish, rhapsody, myrrh, diarrhoea,*

*Rhinoceros, rhumb, rhubarb, gonorrhœa,*

With Some, of which but Few have an Idea.

## I.

*I* should not stand between two Vowels (as in *gaiety*) but *y*, as it may cause Mistakes in the Number of Syllables; save after *q*, as in *acquiesce*: And no Word must end in *i*.

Between two Vowels *i* should not be wrote,  
For't may Confusion in the Sound promote;  
Save after *q*, as is in *quiet* view'd:  
And *i* must never any Word conclude.

## 2.

*I e* end only Monosyllables which have but one Consonant, as *tie*; tho' formerly all Words which seem to end in *i* were wrote with *i e*, because no Word may end in *i*; but *i e* are now chang'd to *y* in all Words which have two or more Consonants, and *Orthography* would be more regular if no Words were ended with *i e*, but took *y* instead.

As *i* must end no Word, they formerly  
Did write *i e*; which now are chang'd to *y*  
In All except One-Consonant Words, as *die*: }  
Though 'twould *Orthography* more reg'lar make  
If they did *y* instead of *i e* take.

## J.

*J* always begins a Syllable; as in *joke, jejune*.  
*J* always doth a Syllable begin;  
As may be seen in *Verjuice, javelin*.

## K.

*K* is follow'd by *e, i, or n* when it begins a Word; as in *kettle, kill, knife*.

When *k* begins Words (as in *key, kid, knee*)  
It is succeeded by *n, i, or e*.

## 2.

*K* is not to precede *a, o, or u*; unless in Proper Names: For tho' *k* before *a, o, and u* would agree better in Sound than *c*, it would destroy *Etymology*.

Preceding *a, o, u* it is not fit  
That *k* (unless in Proper Names) be writ;  
For if that *k* was wrote instead of *c*  
Before them (tho' it better would agree  
In Sound) 'twould break thro' *Etymology*.

3.

K is  
of cle  
and th  
cept  
be wr  
Wri  
Wit  
And  
But  
Wri

K sh  
follow  
origin  
k seem  
fore a

Wor  
Afte  
And  
No  
And  
By c  
As

K end  
thong  
per N

Wh  
A C  
As

L be  
two S  
ceded  
repea  
double

Wh  
Wit

3.

*K* is wrote in Words which end with the Sound of *cle* next after a Consonant, as *wrinkle, fickle*; and their Derivatives, as *wrinkled, fickleness*: Except *carbuncle, circle*; and *ancle, inkle, uncle* may be wrote with either *c* or *k*.

Write *k* when Words end in the Sound of *cle*  
With Conſ'nant back'd, as you'll in *sparkle* ſee;  
And Words from them, as *sparkling* doth display:  
But *circle, carbuncle* claim *c*; you may  
Write *ancle, inkle, uncle* either Way.

3

4.

*K* ſhould not end Words of two or more Syllables following *i c*, as *publick*, because *k* isnot in their original *Latin*: And they that end ſuch Words with *k* ſeem to confeſſ it wrong, by omitting the *k* before an additional Ending; as in *publication*.

Words 'bove one Syll'ble ſhould not end in *k*  
After *i c*, as *music* doth display;  
And my Aſſertion on this Reaſon ground,  
No *k* in their original *Latin*'s found:  
And they that end with *k* imply it's wrong,  
By dropping *k* when they the Word prolong;  
As *musical* evinceth very ſtrong.

3

5.

*K* ends no Syllable but after a Conſonant, or Diphthong; as in *back, darken, ſeek*: Except in Proper Names, as *Amalek*.

When *k* to end a Syll'ble is decreed  
A Conſonant or Diphthong doth precede,  
As in *silk, look*; ſave Names: To which give Heed.

3

L.

*L* between a Conſonant and *e final* in Words of two Syllables with the First ſounding ſhort, is preceded by either two different Conſonants or One, repeated; as in *cockle, rabble*: Except in *couple, double, trouble*.

When *l* 'tween Conſ'nant and laſt *e* doth ſtand  
With one ſhort Syllable on *l*'s left Hand,

Two

Two Conſ'nants (often double Ones) precede  
The *l*; as you'll in *fickle, tattle* read:  
But *couple, double, trouble* Two don't need.

2.

*L* is not dou led at the End of Words which have two or more Vowels, as *feel, civil*; unless in *quell, quill, squall*: And tho' it is not usual to end Words which have but one Vowel with ſingle *l* (as *bel*) I think *ll* needless, as being of no Uſe; for tho' many of their Originals have *ll* between two Vowels to make the preceding Vowel ſound ſhort, one *l* does the ſame at the End without hurting the *Etymology*.

With double *l* None (ſave *quell, quill, squall*) are ended  
Wherein above one Vowel's comprehended;  
And tho' it is unusual (as in *fel*)  
After one Vowl to end with ſingle *l*,  
Yet double *l* I think unnecessary;  
As't from the Sound of ſingle *l* don't vary:  
For tho' *l* oft in their Originals  
Is doubled; yet as that in gen'ral falls  
Between two Vowl's to make the First ſound ſhort,  
One *l* at th' End will do, nor *Etymol'gy* hurt.

3.

*L* ends no Word next any Conſonant but *r*; and Words which ſeem to end with *l* next any other Conſonant have *e* after *l*; as *mantle, ladle*.

*L* ends not after any Conſonant ſave  
The Conſonant *r*; for Words which ſeem to have  
*L* ending after other Conſonants, we  
(As *idle, foible*) terminate with *e*.

N.

*N* concludes next *m* in *column, solemn, condemn, contemn, hymn* [godly ſong] *limn* [to paint] *damn* [to curse] *autumn*; but ends next no other Conſonant ſave *r*, and after *l* in *kiln* [for drying] *Lincoln*.

The Letter *l* concludes next *m* in *column, Damn, autumn, hymn, condemn, contemn, limn, solemn*;  
But end not after other Conſonant will  
Save *r*, and after *l* in *Lincoln, kiln*.

O.

## O.

*O* single ends the Monosyllables *do* [to act] *lo* [look] *so* [also] *to* [at] *two* [twice one] *who* [whom] *wo* [sorrow], but *w*, or *e* final is usually added to single *o* in the end of all other Words of one Syllable which seem to end with *o*; as *flow*, *roe* [fishes milt]: Tho' I see no Occasion for *e* final after *o* in Any but *doe* [female deer] and *toe* [part of the foot], as was observ'd under *E*.

No Monosyll'bles but *do*, *go*, *lo*, *no*,  
*so*, *to*, *two*, *who*, *wo* end in single *o*,  
 But *w*, or *e* take; as *foe*, *grow*:  
 Tho' fave *doe*, *toe* (as said before) can't see  
 Why Words should after *o* take final *e*.

## P.

*P* must be written between *m* and *t*; as in *exempt*.  
 Before you always tween *an m* and *t*  
 (As in *consumption*) write the Letter *p*.

## 2.

*Pb* are wrote only in some Words deriv'd from Greek and Hebrew, as *alphabet*, *cipher*; and some English Compounds, as *uphold*, *shepherd*: Tho' some Words from Greek are frequently wrote with *f* instead of *ph*; as *gulf*, *profane*.

*Pb* (see *prophet*, *Zipb*, *upbil*) are bound  
 To Greek and Hebrew Words, and Words compound:  
 Tho' Some from Greek are wrote with *f* instead  
 Of *ph* frequently; as *fancied*.

## Q.

*Q* is by Many thought unnecessary, as it sounds so much like *k*; but it and some Others, which seem needless, are of Use in discovering the *Ety-mology* of Words: Which probably is the Reason our *Alphabet* contains so many Letters.

Some argue *q* to be an useless Letter,  
 As't sounds like *k*; but Others reason better  
 That certain Letters should be wrote in all  
 Words whose Originals do for them call,  
 Thereby to know what *Language* they belong:  
 Which makes so many Letters in our Tongue.

## 2.

Q must always be follow'd by u, as in *quail, oblique*; and therefore ends no Word.

When q is written (as in *equal, quit*)

The Letter u must always follow it;

And therefore q should never last be writ.

## S.

S is written single both before and after a Consonant; as in *question, curse*: Except when the primitive Word ends with ss, as in *embarrassment* from *embarrass*.

Write single s before a Consonant,

And also after; as in *worse, descendant*:

Except the Primitive ends in double ss,

As in *assessment* from the Word *assess*.

## 2.

S is not wrote between a Consonant and ch in any primitive Words but *harsh, marsh, Welsh*.

In prim'tive Words (save *harsh, marsh, Welsh*) don't plant An s between an h and Consonant.

## 3.

S is doubled at the End of Words which conclude with the sharp Sound of s next one Vowel; as *bliss, confess*: Except *this, yes, thus, us, alas*.

Words ending with the sharp Sound of an s

After one Vowel (as *discuss, glass, mess*)

Have doubl' s; save *us, thus, alas, this, yes*.

## 4.

Long s should not end a Word, but short s, as in *is*; and when s is doubled the First should be a long s, as in *mass*; and short s is seldom found in Print but at the End of Words, as in *discusses*.

Long s should not end Words, but short s, and

In double s the long s first should stand,

As in *this, bliss*; and gen'rally short s

In Print but ends Words, as in *dispossess*.

## 5.

Sh precede ion in only *cushion, fashion, parishioner*.

Words ha'n't sh fore ion I aver,

Save *cushion, fashion, and parishioner*.

T.

T is w  
pitch:  
achiev  
Word  
Wri  
As a  
Achi  
Coch  
In V

T is w  
in all  
Except  
Two  
(Sav  
As i  
All t

Ti is  
action,  
additi  
mit w  
you m  
if the  
write,  
politici  
in t,  
tion,  
vert (s  
mit, o  
mission  
in c ta  
which

Wor  
And  
Cona  
Save  
Wri

## T.

T is written between one Vowel and soft ch; as in pitch: Except in *much*, *such*, *niche*, *rich*, *which*, *achieve*, *attach*, *bachelor*, *cochineal*, *ducbeſſ*, *tach*; and Words with *re* before soft ch, as *rechoſen*.

Write t between one Vow'l and soft ch,  
As *catch* shews; save in *tach*, *attach*, *much*, *rich*,  
*Achieve*, *such*, *ducbeſſ*, *bachelor*, *niche*, *which*,  
*Cochineal*; and t before ch don't use  
In Words with *re* compounded, as *rechoſeſ*,

## 2.

T is wrote between s and l succeeded by e final, and in all Words deriv'd from Such; as *juſtle*, *juſtled*: Except *haſle*, *iſle*, *Liſle*, *Carliſle*.

Tween s and l preceding final e  
(Save in *iſle*, *haſle*, *Liſle*, *Carliſle*) write t,  
As instanced in *whiſtle*; also in  
All Words deriv'd from Such, as *whiſtling*.

## 3.

Ti is wrote when Words end with the Sound of action, ation, iction, ition; as *faction*, *nation*, *diſtinction*, addition: Except when the primitive Word ends in *mit* write *ſſ*, as in *omission* from *omit*. But to inform you more particularly when to write *ci*, *ſi*, or *ti*; if the Primitive ends in *de*, or *ſe* (as *deride* *profuse*) write *ſi*, as in *deriſion*, *profuſion*; if in *c*, or *ce* (as *politick*, *ſpace*) write *ci*, as in *politician*, *ſpacious*; if in *t*, or *te* (as *extort*, *execute*) write *ti* as in *extortion*, *execution*: Except when the Primitive ends in *vert* (as *pervert*) write *ſi*, as in *perverſion*; or in *mit*, or *ſſ* (as *commit*, *poſſeſſ*) write *ſſi*, as in *commiſſion*, *poſſeſſion*. And those whose Primitives end in *c* take *an* after *ci*, as *politician* above mentioned; which none else do.

Words ending with the Sound of *ation*, *ation*,  
And *iction* *ition* (as *diſtraction*, *ſtation*,  
*Condition*, *ſiſion*) are with *ti* writ;  
Save when the prim'tive Word concludes in *mit*  
Write doubl' *s*, as *remiſſion* from *remit*.

But

But to inform you more partic'larly  
 When *c*, or *s*, or *t* precedeth *i* ;  
 If either *de*, or *se* conclude  
 The Primitive (as in *confuse*, *delude*) .  
 Write *s*, as in *confusion* and *delusion* ;  
 If *c*, or *ce* be at the Conclusion  
 (See *music*, *grace*) write *c*, as in *musician*,  
*Gracicus* ; if *t*, or *te*, the Condition  
 Is to write *t*, as in *prevent*, *prevention* ;  
*Pollute*, *pollution* ; with *intent*, *intention* :  
 Save (as *revert*) the Prim'tive ends in *vert*,  
 For then (as in *reversion*) *s* insert ;  
 And when it ends in *mit* write double *s*,  
 As in *permit*, *permission* ; nor do less  
 When double *s* conclude the prim'tive Word,  
 As from *oppres*, *oppression* is inferr'd.  
 And those whose Prim'tives end in *c* take *an*  
 After *ci*, as in *musician*.  
 Just Nam'd above ; which none of th' Other can.

## U.

*Unce* ends no Word next after a Consonant but  
*dunce*, for Those which seem to end in *unce* are ended  
 with either *ance* or *ence* ; as *hindrance*, *confidence*.

Next after a Consonant no Word but *dunce*  
 (Ith' Englifh Language) terminates with *unce*,  
 For Words which *unce* do seem to tolerate  
 With either *ance* or *ence* do terminate ;  
 As *durance* and *occurrence* intimate.

## 2.

*U* is never written between Vowels, nor following  
*w* ; for all Words which seem to have *u* in such  
 Cases have *w* between Vowels, as *rowel* ; and *o*  
 following *w*, as *worm*. In Page the sixteenth you'll  
 find what Words seemingly have *u*, but really *i* ;  
 and *u* is not wrote betwen a Consonant and last *l*,  
*n*, or *r* in Words of two or more Syllables : Except  
 they end with *ful*, as *artful* ; and in *concur*, *incur*,  
*occur*, *recur*, *demur*, *augur* [foothsayer] *murmur*, *sul-*  
*phur*, *annul*, *begun*. And *u* is not written between  
 a Consonant and ending *m*, or *s*, in Words of two  
 or more Syllables ; save Some which are purely  
*Greek*, or *Latin*.

'T'ween

 Two  
 The  
 For  
 Have  
 And  
 Wor  
 In P  
 Seem  
 And  
 In W  
 Of w  
 As p  
 Ann  
 Augu  
 And  
 Wor  
 Save

 Word  
 our, as  
 in the  
 thors  
 are led  
 of bei  
 ous, as  
 with o

 Wor  
 Con  
 Beca  
 But t  
 Orth  
 And  
 Alth  
 'Fore  
 And  
 As v

 U end  
 wrote  
 fatigued  
 harder

Tween Vow'ls, or following *w*, you'll find  
 The Letter *u* hath not a Place assign'd;  
 For Words which seem to challenge *u* 'tween Vowels  
 Have always *w*, as see in *bowels* ;  
 And following *w* have *o*, as *worth*,  
*Word*, *worldy*, *work*, *worse*, *worship*, and so forth.  
 In Page sixteenth you'll find what Words to th' Ear  
 Seem *u* to have, tho' *i* is written there ;  
 And 'tween a Cons'nant and last *l*, *n*, *r*,  
 In Words above one Syllable, beware  
 Of writing *u* : Unless in *ful* they end,  
 As *pitiful* ; and these Words *u* befriend,  
*Annul*, *concur*, *incur*, *occur*, *recur*,  
*Augur*, *murmur*, *sulphur* with *begun*, *demur*.  
 And 'tween a Cons'nant and last *m*, or *s*,  
 Words 'bove one Syllable don't *u* possess ;  
 Save Some which are in *Greek*, or *Latin* Dress.

## 3.

Words of two or more Syllables should not end in  
*our*, as *valour*, but in *or*, as *valor* ; because *u* is not  
 in their original *Latin* : But tho' many polite Au-  
 thors conclude such Words with *or*, yet Multitudes  
 are led by Custom to write *our* ; tho' (as if conscious  
 of being wrong) they omit *u* before the Ending  
*ous*, as in *valorous* ; and even conclude some Words  
 with *or*, as *horror*, *superior*, &c.

Words of above one Syll'ble ought not to  
 Conclude in *our*, but should the *u* forgo ;  
 Because 'tis not in their Originals :  
 But tho' politest Authors shun that false  
*Orthography*, yet Many it pursue ;  
 And write *dishonor*, *clamor* with an *u*.  
 Altho' (as if they acted wrong in this)  
 Fore *ous* (see *clamorous*) they *u* dismiss,  
 And some Words also they conclude with *or* ;  
 As witness *error* and *inferior*.

## 4.

*U* ends only *thou*, *you* following one Vowel ; and *is*  
 wrote in the end of *Hague*, *Prague*, *plague*, *vague*,  
*fatigue*, *intrigue*, *collogue*, *disembogue*, *rogue*, *vogue* to  
 harden the Sound of *g* ; but *apologue*, *catalogue*,  
*decalogue*,

decalogue, dialogue, eclogue, epilogue, pedagogue, synagogue might spare both *u* and *e*; which (as their last Syllable is sounded short) only puzzle the Ignorant: For tho' most of their *Latin*s have *u*, it is not in the same Syllable as *o*.

Words next one Vowel do not end in *u*,  
Except the Monosyllables *thou, you* ;  
And in the End of *Hague, Prague, plague, fatigue, Vague, disembogue, rogue, vogue, colloque, intrigue*  
Is wrote to harden *g*; but *catalogue, Apologue, epilogue, pedagogue, decalogue, With eclogue, prologue, synagogue, dialogue*  
Might spare *u e*, as their last Syllble's short;  
Which only puzzle the unlearned Sort:  
For tho' their *Latin*s most have *u*, yet know  
'Tis not in the same Syllable as *o*.

## V.

*V* never precedes a Consonant; nor succeeds Any but *l* and *r*, as in *delve, starve*; and it is not customary to end Words with *v* (as *lov*) but to add *e final*, which is needless in Syllables that are sounded short, or have a Diphthong; as was before observ'd.

Before a Cons'nant *v* doth not appear;  
Nor after, save (as in *solve, curve*) *l, r*;  
And Custom contradicts Words being ended  
With *v* (as *giv*) but cannot be defended;  
For if the Syllble's short, or in it be  
A Diphthong, there's no Need of *final e*.

## W.

*W* would be a needless Letter (as it sounds like *u* when a Vowel, and like *oo* when a Consonant) but that it points out the *Etymology* of some Words.

No other Need of *w* I know  
(As 'tis expres'd by *u* and double *o*)  
But that it doth the *Etymolgy* show.

## 2.

*W* is not written before two Consonants, its Sound being express'd by *u*; as in *round*.

Before

Bel  
BuWe  
in *e*  
lough  
thorou  
purelyWe  
Succ  
Save  
WitW sh  
fore is  
crowd  
with t  
therefo  
(as knAs a  
A Sy  
It is  
Befor  
Writ  
Whic  
(As a  
By FX, as  
if it wa  
Words  
ter be iX, as  
It Wo  
But th  
Had b

X begin

Before two Cons'nants *w*'s not writ,  
But *u*; *ounce*, bound Examples are of it.

3.

W ends Words which seem by their Sound to end in *o* following *l*, or *r*; as *flow*, *furrow*: except *furlough*, *lo* [behold] *sloe* [wild plumb] *borough*-town, *thorough*, *roe*-buck; and some Words which are purely Foreign.

W ends Words which seem to end in *o* Succeeding *l*, or *r*; as *tallow*, *grow*: Save *borough*, *furlough*, *roe*, *lo*, *sloe* and *thorough*; With some Words purely Foreign which we borrow.

4.

W should only begin or end a Syllable, and therefore is irregular before an ending Consonant; as in *crowd*: Except before *n* in Words formerly wrote with the ending *en*, as *known*, for *knowen*; which therefore ought to be marked with an Apostrophe (as *know'n*) but, thro' Custom, are not.

As *sw* should but begin or end  
A Syllable, you therefore may depend  
It is irreg'lar to write *w*  
Before an ending Cons'nant; save when you  
Write Words which end in *n* by dropping *e*,  
Which should be wrote with an Apostrophe;  
(As *draw'n* for *drawen*, *grow'n* for *growen*) but  
By Force of Custom (witnes *blown*) are not.

X.

X, as it sounds like *ks*, might very well be spar'd if it was not of Use in shewing the *Derivation* of Words; but some seeming needless Letters had better be retained than *Etymology* confounded.

X, as it sounds like *ks*, might be spar'd  
If Words of *Etymol'gy* were debarr'd;  
But that would such Confusion cause that we  
Had better let such Kind of Letters be.

2.

X begins some Proper Names, as *Xenophon*; but no  
Word

Word in *English*: For Words which seem to begin with *x* have *e* before it, as *exact*.

Some Names begin with *x*; but 'tis absurd

To write *x* first in any *English* Word: .

For Words which to begin with *x* do seem

Have *e* before the *x*, as in *extreme*.

## 3.

*X* must never be follow'd by *s*; nor by *c* before *e*,  
or *i* save in *exceed*, *excel*, *excentric*, *except*, *excess*,  
*excise*, *excision*, *excite*, and some uncommon Words.

Besure you never follow *x* with *s*;

Nor *c* preceding *e* or *i* unless

In These, *exceed*, *excel*, *except*, *excess*,

*excise*, *excision*, *excentric* and *excite*,

With some uncommon Words and useles quite.

## Y.

*Y* hath no other Reason for beginning and ending  
Words than the *Genius* of our *Language*; and is  
wrote between Consonants in only Words of  
*Greek Extraction*, as *nymph*, *syllable*.

*Y* first, or last, doth not to Words belong

But by the *Genius* of the *English* Tongue;

Nor's writ 'tween Cons'nants, save in Words which be

(As *mystic*) of *Greek Etymology*.

## 2.

*Y* generally begins or ends a Syllable, as in *ye*, *fy*,  
*they*; and is not wrote between a Vowel and Con-  
sonant unles before an additional Ending, as in  
*frying*, *imployment*.

*Y* mostly Syll'bles doth begin or end,

As in *yoke*, *joy*; and ought not to be penn'd

A Vowel and a Consonant between

Save 'fore an Ending, as in *payment's* seen.

3. *Y* is chang'd to *i* in Words which end with  
following a Consonant, when they take additional  
Endin's; as *try*, *tried*: But before *ing* the *y* is  
retained, as in *cry*, *crying*; because *ii* are not al-  
lowable in our *Language*. And *beauty*, *duty*, *bounty*,  
*plenty* change *y* to *e* in taking the Ter-  
mination *ous*; as in *beauteous*, &c. For *ii* before *ous*

being sounded like *þ*, they would alter the Sound of the Primitives *beauty*, &c. But I can see no urgent Cause for changing *y* to *i* before a Termination; for tho' many of their Originals have *i*, yet we either should not change it to *y* in *English*, or always retain the *y* before an additional Ending.

When Words which after a Cons'nant end with *y*

A Termination take, *y*'s chang'd to *i* ;

As *glory*, *glorieth* do certify :

But if the Syll'ble *ing* is added, they

Do then retain the Letter *y*; as may

Be seen in *Pity*, *Pitying* : Because

That double *i* would break our *Language* Laws.

And *bounty*, *beauty*, *pity*, *plenty*, *duty*

Change *y* to *e* in taking *ous*; I'll shew t'ye

The Manner of their Transformation thus,

Each *bounty* comes from *God*, who's *bounteous* :

The Reason is, if *i* with *t* was *ang'd*

Their Sound would be to that of *s b* chang'd.

But think there is no urgent Reason why

Before an Ending *y* is chang'd to *i* ;

For tho' great Part of their Orig'nals claim

An *i*, we either should not change the same

To *y* in *English*, or retain the *y*

Before a Termination constantly.

## Z.

*Z*, as *s* is frequently sounded like it, might be dispensed with if some Words from *Greek* did not require *z*, as *zone*; and that *s*, when it begins a Word, is never sounded like *z*.

*Z* might be spared pretty well, as *s*

Doth frequently the Sound of *z* express,

But that (as *zeal*) some *Greek* Words *z* begins ;

And *s*, when first, sounds sharp; as in *seal*, *sins*.

## 2.

*Z* is not joined with a Consonant, save that it follows *r* in *furz* [gofs] and is doubled before *le* in the End of Words; as *muzzle*.

Our *Language* (*furz* excepted) doth not grant

That *z* be joined with a Consonant,

Save in the End of Words before *le*

'Tis doubled; as in *puzzle* you may see.

Of

Of particular Diphthongs and Triphthongs, when to be written and when not; with some occasional Remarks.

## Diphthongs.

A i.

**A**I must not stand before *gh* nor *gn*, but *ei*; as in *sleight* [dexterity] *reign* [rule]: Except *arraign*, *campaign*.

The Diphthong *ai* don't precede *gn*

Nor *gh*, but *ei*; as in *weight*, *feign*:

Except in these two Words, *arraign*, *campaign*.

E i.

**E**i Diphthong begins only *eight*, *either*; nor is placed before *f* but in *heiſer*; and only in *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive* before *v*.

The Diphthong *ei* but begins *eight*, *either*;

Not *f* precedes, except in *heiſer*; neither

Is plac'd before a *v* (as I believe)

But in *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*.

O i.

**O**i begin only *oil*, *ointment*, *oifter*, *oilet-hole*; that I know of.

*Oil*, *ointment*, *oifter* do begin with *oi*;

No other Word, excepting *ailēt*, *know I.*

A u.

**A**u are written before *gh* but in *caught*, *fraught*, *naught* [bad] *taught*, *daughter*, *slaughter*, *draught* [drawing] *haugh* [small green valley] *haughty*, *laugh*; and before *nch*, *nt*, in only *baunch*, *launch*, *paunch*, *staunch*, *aunt* [Parents Sister] *daunt*, *flaunt*, *haunt*, *jaunt*, *taunt*, *vaunt*, *gauntlet*, *saunter*.

Write *au* 'fore *gh* but in *haugh*, *caught*, *fraught*, *Naught*, *daughter*, *slaughter*, *haughty*, *draught*, *laugh*, *taught*; 'Fore *nt*, *nch*, in *staunch*, *paunch*, *launch*, *daunt*, *flaunt*, *haunt*, *jaunt*, *taunt*, *vaunt*, *gauntlet*, *(saunter, baunch)*

2. **A**u are not written before an *r* and following Consonant, nor ending *r*; nor precede an *l* and following Consonant but in *cauldron*, *fault*.

Of

Of writing *a u* have a special Care  
 'Fore *r* and Consonant, or ending *r* ;  
 And next before an *l* and Consonant  
 Fault, *cauldron* only *a u* Diphthong want.

## E u.

*E u* begin many Proper Names and some Terms of Art, as also *eucharist*, *eulogy*, *eunuch*, *euphony*, *euphrates*, *europe*, *euxine-sea*; and are found in *Deuteronomy*, *feud*, *leud*, *grandeur* [pomp] *neuter*, *pentateuch*, *pleurify*, *pneumatic*, *pseudo*, *rheum*, [spittle] with their Derivatives.

The Diphthong *e u* sometimes doth impart  
 Beginning unto Names and Terms of Art,  
 Else, save in *eucharist*, *eunuch*, *euxine-sea*,  
*Euphrates*, *euphony*, *europe*, *eulogy*,  
 The Diphthong *e u* doth not first intrude ;  
 But's in *leud*, *rheum*, *pneumatic*, *pseudo*, *feud* ;  
*Pentateuch*, *grandeur*, *neuter*, *pleurify*,  
 And Words from them, with *Deuteronomy*.

## O u.

*O u* are wrote in Words not plural which seem to end with *us*, as *gracious* ; save *gallows*, *thus*, and before last *ss*, as in *discuss* ; and Words purely *Greek*, or *Latin*.

Non-plural Words which seem to end with *us*,  
 (As *famous*) *o u* have, save *gallows*, *thus*,  
 And 'fore last doubl' *s*, as in *truss* ; and save  
 Words purely *Greek*, or *Latin*, which we have.

## E a.

*E a* Diphthong ends only these eight Words, *flea* [a vermine] *lea* [of yarn] *pea*, *plea*, *sea* [ocean] *tea*, *yea* [yes] *guinea* ; and is wrote before *f*, or *v* but in *deaf*, *leaf*, *sheaf*, *bereave*, *cleave*, *heare*, *leave*, *theave* [young female sheep] *weave*, *eaves*, *greaves* [leg-armour] *leaves*, *sheaves*, *heaven*, *leaven*, *beaver*, *endeavour*, *leaver*, *heavy*.

I'th' Diphthong *e a* no Words ended be  
 But *flea*, *lea*, *pea*, *plea*, *sea*, *tea*, *guinea*, *yea* ;

'Fore *f*, or *v* stands but in *theave, greaves, sheaves,*  
*Bereave, cleave, beave, leave, weave, deaf, leaf,*  
*(sheaf, eaves,*  
*Endeavor, beaver, leaver; heaven, leaven, leaves.*

O a.

*O a* begin but *oaf* [fool] *oak, oakam, oar* [to row with] *oat, oath*; and are never wrote as a Diphthong before *g*, nor end any Word.

Only these Words begin with *o a, oat,*  
*Oaf, oakum, oak, oar, oath*; and are not wrote  
As Diphthong 'fore a *g*, nor last are put.

E e.

*E e* begin no Word but *eel*; and I believe are wrote before *f*, or *v* in None but *beef, reef, reeve, sleeve,*  
*beeves.*

The Diphthong double *e* doth *eel* begin,  
No other Word you first will find it in;  
Nor 'fore an *f*, or *v* (it's my Belief)  
Is written, save in *beef, beeves, reeve, sleeve, reef.*

2. *E e* end no Words of one Syllable but *bee* [insect] *fee, flee* [to fly] *free, glee, knee, lee* [sea Term] *see* [to look] *thee* [thou] *three, tree*; nor longer Words unless they are accented on the last Syllable, as *refugée*; except *ápogee, committee, pedigree, Gálilee, Phárisée, Sáducee, Zébedee*: To shew plainly that they have each three Syllables. But only *bee, thee*, of the above Monosyllables, need *ee*; to distinguish them from *be* to exist, and *the* a Particle. For *e* sounds the same at their End as *ee*; and no Words should have silent Letters but either to shew their *Etymology*, or to distinguish them from Others.

No Monosyll'bles in double *e* end but *bee,*  
*Fee, flee, free, glee, knee, lee, see, thee, three, tree;*  
Nor longer Words unless their Accent is  
On th' ending Syll'ble, as *trustee*; save These,  
*Committee, pedigree and ápogee,*  
*Phárisée, Sáducee, Gálilee, Zébedee*:  
To plainly shew that they three Syll'bles make,  
Which some else for Disyllables might take.

But

But Monosyll'bles need not double *e*  
 Save bee an Insect small, and pers'nal *thee*,  
 To diff'rence them from their Similitudes  
*Be, the*; in th'Others double *e* intrudes  
 Thro' Force of Custom only: For their Sound  
 The same with single *e* as double's found;  
 And Words should never silent Letters take  
 But for *Et' mol'gy*, or *Distinction*, Sake.

## I e.

*Ie* are written before *v* in *achieve, believe, grieve,*  
*mischieve, sieve, thieve, [to steal] relieve, reprieve,*  
*retrive*; and for the Sound of *ee* before *f*, as in  
*chief: Exeep't beef, reef, deaf, leaf, sheaf.*

The Diphthong *ie*'s wrote (as I conceive)  
 'Fore *v* in only *sieve, reprieve, retrive,*  
*Atchieve, believe, grieve, thieve, relieve, mischieve*;  
 And for the Sound of double *e* 'fore *f*,  
 As in *belief*; save *beef, reef, deaf, leaf, sheaf.*

## E o.

*E o* Diphthong is wrote in only *feoff, jeopardy, leopard, people, yeoman, George.*

Only *feoff, leopard, people, yeoman, George,*  
 And *jeopardy* the Diphthong *e o* gorge.

## O o.

*O o* begin only *ooze*; and end only *coo, too* [also] *woo*.  
 No Word begins with double *o* but *ooze*;  
 Their ending All but *coo, too, woo* refuse.

## E y.

*E y* end *alley, galley, vauey, [vale] attorney, journey,*  
*barley, parley, coney, honey, money, convey, grey, key,*  
*obey, prey [booty] purvey, survey, they, trey, [Three]*  
*wey [a Measure] whey, jersey, kersey, abbey, causey,*  
*chimney, cockney, comfrey, hackney, jockey, kidney, lackey,*  
*malmsey, medley, monkey, palfrey, parsley, pulley, quinsey,*  
*turkey [a fowl] volley.*

*E y* end *abbey, alley, galley, valley, barley,*  
*Convey, purvey, survey, obey, key, parley,*  
*Grey, causey, chimney, cockney, comfrey, jersey,*  
*Prey, hackney, jockey, kidney, lackey, kersey,*

They

*They, malmsey, medley, monkey, palfrey, honey,  
Trey, parsley, pulley, quinsey, turkey, money,  
Wey, whey, attorney, journey, volley, coney.*

Æ.

Æ, being a *Greek and Latin Diphthong*, is only in some Words from those *Languages*; as *ænigma*, *Ætna*: Which are frequently wrote with *e*.

Æ a *Greek and Latin Diphthong* being, Words only from those *Tongues* you it will see in; *As Caesar, æther*: Which we oft write *e* in.

Œ.

Œ is only in a few *Greek Words*; as *œconomy*.

The *œ* Diphthong's written in a small Number from *Greek*, as *œcumenal*.

Triphthongs.

*Triphthongs* are only in some *French Words*; as *beau, lieu*.

Triphthongs are only written in a few *French Words*; as *lieutenant, bureau, adieu*.

*Of the Singular and Plural Number; of Pointing; of Capital Letters, when to be written, and when not, according to the Methods now in Use; and of Contractions and Corruptions in Speech and Writing: Interpersed with divers Observations.*

*Of the Singular Number; or One.*

**T**HE Singular Number is generally denoted by *a*, or *an*; but *a* is written before Words beginning with a Consonant, as *a river*; *an* before Words which begin with a Vowel, as *an oyster*: Only before *h* we write Either, as *a hat, an hour*.

The *Sing'lar Number*'s mostly signify'd  
By *a*, or *an*, but diff'rently apply'd;  
For *a* precedes a Cons'nant, *an* a Vowel,  
As in these Instances, *an inch, a towel*:  
But next before an *h* write which you will,  
As (for Example) thus; *an house, a bill*.

*Of the Plural Number; or More than One.*

All Words of the *Singular Number* which end with

ij next after a Consonant, are turned into the *Plural Number* by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*; as in *story, storius*: Tho' I see no Reason why they mayn't be *Plurals* by only taking *s*. Those ending with *ch, s, sh, or x* take *es*; as in *watch, watches; los, losses; fish, fishes; tax, taxes*: Except *ox*. Those ending with single *f, or fe*, change *f* to *v* and add *es*; as in *thief, thieves; knife, knives*: Except *brief, chief, grief, relief, handkerchief, mischief, boof, proof, roof, dwarf, scarf, wharf, gulf, strife*; which only take *s*, as do all Others but *louse, mouse, die, foot, goose, tooth, cow, hog, man, ox, brother, child, staff, penny*; whose *Plurals* are *lice, mice, dice, feet, geese, teeth, kine, swine, men, oxen, brethren, children, staves, pence*: And all Words ending with *f, or fe*, might make *shift* with *s*; tho' *v* is softer than *f*.

All Singulars which terminate in *y*.

After a Consonant, are *Plurals* by

Adding *es* and changing *y* to *i*;

As *fly, flies; cherry, cherries* testify:

Tho' I no Rason see, I must confess,

Why they mayn't *Plurals* be by taking *s*.

Those ending with *sh, x, ch, s*,

Take *es* (except *ox*) as in *peach, peaches*;

*Las, lasses; dish, dishes; fox, foxes; leech, leeches*.

Those ending with *f* single, or *fe*,

(As in *loaf, loaves; wife, wives*) change *f* to *v*,

Which by *es* must also follow'd be;

Save These, *roof, handkerchief, proof, mischief, dwarf*,

*chief, grief, relief, brief, wharf, boof, strife, gulf, scarf*,

Which with the Rest are *Plurals* made by *s*;

Except a Few that I shall here exp'res,

*Goose, geese; tooth, teeth; foot, feet; man, men; louse, lice*;

*Ox, oxen; cow, kine; hog, swine; staff, staves; die, dice*;

*Child, children; brother, brethren; penny, pence; mouse*,

*(mice)*.

And All which end with *f, or with fe*,

Might do with *s*; tho' *f's* more harsh than *v*.

2. All Singulars which end with *ce, ch, ge, s, se, sh, x, or ze* are increas'd a Syllable by being chang'd

to

to *Plurals*; as in *piece, pieces; ditch, ditches; page, pages; glass, glasses; rose, roses; wish, wishes; box, boxes; size, sizes.*

All *Singulars* which end in *z e, g e,*

*S, ch, sh, se, x, and ce,*

*The Plural Sign a Syllable increases;*

*I'll instance in the following Words, fleece, fleeces;*  
*Fox, joxes; nose, noses; bush, bushes; match, matches;*  
*loss, losses; age, ages; prize, prizes; watch, watches.*

### *Of Pointing.*

The *Comma* generally divides the small imperfect Parts of a Sentence from Those which distinguish the Sense. The *Semi-Colon* shews Part of the Sense is express'd and Part in Suspence. The *Colon* denotes that the Sense is perfect, but must be further illustrated. The *Period* ends the Sentence. The Note of *Interrogation* succeeds a Question. The Note of *Admiration* follows Expressions of Surprise, Rapture, Anger, Sorrow, Terror.

The *Comma* gen'rally divides the small

Imperfect Parts of Sentences from all

Those which are more expressive of the Sense.

The *Semi-Colon* keeps it in Suspence.

The *Colon* shews the Sense is full, but needs Such further Illustration as succeeds.

The *Period* ends. The Note of *Interrogation*

A Question follows. Note of *Admiration*

Succeeds Joy, Wonder, Fear, Grief, Indignation.

### *Of Capital Letters, when to be written and when not, according to the Methods now in Use.*

All Names of Things which may be seen, felt, heard, or understood, should begin with a *Capital Letter*; as *Moon, Stone, Thunder, Virtue*; as also every Sentence, and every Line in Verse: Which only begin Words, save that *I* and *O* by themselves should be *Capitals*; and some remarkable Words are wholly printed in *Capitals*, as also Titles of Books by Way of Ornament. Moreover, Words implying the Names of Things should begin with a

Capital ; as in fear the *Almighty* : Where *God* is imply'd by *Almighty*. And all Quotations should begin with a *Capital*, to distinguish them from the other Matter ; as, *God* said, ‘*Let there be Light.*’ Also begin the next Word after a Colon with a *Capital Letter* ; because the Colon joins two Sentences, depending on each other, into One : Which are called compound Sentences. Some begin emphatical Words with a *Capital Letter*, and Others such Names only as are call'd Proper ; as *Luke*, *England*, *London*, *Severn* : But the other Method (as being most us'd) is generally follow'd in this Work, unless in Examples ; which not depending on the Sense, are without *Capitals* to bring them into less Room : Save that Proper Names, for their Eminence, are distinguish'd by *Capitals*.

All Names of Things, (as *House*, *Faith*, *Music*, *Wood*)  
That may be seen, felt, heard, or understood,  
Each Line in Verse, each Sentence, should begin  
With *Capitals* ; which are not us'd but in  
The Front of Words : Except that *O* and *I*  
Are *Capitals* when by themselves they lie ;  
And, for Distinction-Sake and Ornament,  
Some Words have *Capitals* throughout in *Print*.  
Moreover Words implying Names of Things,  
And all Citations which a Writer brings,  
Begin with *Capitals* ; as love the *Just*,  
And, *John* said, ‘*Try if you can carve a Bust* ;’  
To make the cited Words or Lines appear,  
From what adjoins thereto, distinct and clear.  
A Colon stop be sure to mind withal,  
Which should be follow'd by a *Capital* ;  
Because it joins two Sentences in One,  
That are dependent each the other on :  
And Such (with which most modern Books abound)  
Are, by the Learn'd, call'd Sentences compound.  
But some affirm that Words emphatical  
Should be distinguish'd by a *Capital*,  
And Some say *Cap'tals* should begin no Names  
But those call'd Proper ; as *France*, *York*, *Paul*, *Thames*:

Chuse which you will ; for All I have to say  
 Is, Some write This, but Most the other Way.  
 The former Method always I observe  
 I' th' Body of my *Rules*, but from it swerve  
 In those Examples sep'rate from the Sense,  
 Where commonly with *Cap'tals* I dispense ;  
 Save Proper Names, which claim Pre-eminence :  
 Thereby to bring them into lesser Room ;  
 Which Reason is sufficient, I presume.

### Of Contractions and Corruptions in Speech and Writing.

*Ed* at the End of Words often loseth *e*, which is supply'd by an *Apostrophe* ; as in *lov'd* for *loved* : But if *d*, or *t* precedeth *ed*, it cannot be contracted ; as in *loaded*, *wanted*.

Of ending *ed* we oft throw *e* aside,  
 Which is by an *Apostrophe* supply'd ;  
 As is in *turn'd*, *turn'd* exemplify'd :  
 But when (separated, wounded) *t*, or *d*  
 Precedeth *ed*, it can't contracted be.

2. *Eth* is often changed to *s* or *es*, both in *Discourse* and *Writing* ; as in *wants* for *wanteth*, *teaches* for *teacheth* : But this *Contraction* is apt to confound the Names of *Act's* with Names of *Things*, as *locks* the *Door* is wrote like the Plural Number of *Lock* ; and multiplieth the hissing Sound of *s*, which is disagreeable to nice Ears, and makes our *Language* the Jeft of Strangers.

*Eth* oft in *Writing*, oftner in *Discourse*, is  
 Chang'd to the *Plural Sign* ; as in *makes*, *forces* :  
 But this *Contraction* very often tends  
 To much Confusion, and nice Ears offends ;  
 For't Names of *Act's* confounds with Names of *Things*,  
 As *rings* a Bell is wrote like golden *Rings* ;  
 And Multiplies unpleasant hissing Sounds,  
 With which our *Tongue* so very much abounds,  
 That Strangers are inclined to believe  
 'Tis That wherein the *Devil* tempted *Eve*.

3. *His* and *is* are often contracted to *s*, as in *John's* *Coat* for *John his Coat* ; *Love's* *blind* for *Love is blind*. Many other Words are often contracted,

especially in Poetry; as *ne'er* for *never*, *in't* for *in it*,  
*I'll* for *I will*, *don't* for *do not*, *they'll* for *they will*:  
But as our Tongue abounds with Consonants, *Contractions* tend to make the *Language* harsh by gutting it of Vowels; and therefore should be sparingly used to preserve smooth *Diætion*, and prevent our *Language* growing more *irregular*; many Words being now different from what they were formerly by first writing them with an *Apostrophe* in Compliance with common *Speech*, and at Length omitting that also. Thus *ministry* came to be written for *ministry*, *sown* for *sowen* *woundedest* for *woundedest*. Some Persons not only drop the *Apostrophe*, but write *t* for *d*; as in *lickt* for *lick'd*: And All change some Letters, and drop others; as in *saith* for *say'th*, *afraid* for *affray'd*, *didst* for *diddest*, *felt* for *feeled*.

The small Word *bis* is oft when we express

A Property contracted into *s*,

But the Defect by an *Apostrophe*

Must be supply'd; as *God's House*, *Father's knee*:

The Same of *is* when we affirm a Being;

As, *Man's a noble Creature*, *GOD's all-seeing*.

Abundance More (especially in Verse)

Are *shorten'd*, some of which I will rehearse;

*I'm*, *I am*; *ta'en*, *taken*; *e'en*, *even*; *we'll*, *we will*;

*Can't*, *cannot*; *o'th'*, *of the*; *'tis*, *it is*; *he'll*, *be will*:

But as our Tongue with Consonants abounds

*Contractions* often tend to stiffen Sounds,

And make the *Language* harsh; therefore propose

That All who write in either Verse or Prose

An over-frequent Use of them avoid,

Lest smooth *Pronunciation* be destroy'd;

And also lest the *Genius* of our Tongue

Should wholly be *corrupted* (which it long

Hath been in Part) for many Words that are

Irregular, of Old were regular;

But (from *contracting* them in *speaking*) they

Soon made their *Spelling* common *Speech* obey,

By writing first with an *Apostrophe*,

And then omitting that: So you may see

That *hindrance*, *doth* should *hinderance*, *doth* be.

Then

Then Some not only drop th' *Apostrophe*,  
 But (as in *vext* for *vex'd*) write *t* for *d* ;  
 And All some Letters change, and drop : Thus *pain*  
 For *pay'd*'s wrote, *gilt* for *gilded*, *said* for *say'd*.

## THE CONCLUSION.

THUS, READER, having done the best I cou'd  
 To make my RULES be fully understood,  
 If you have profited by what is penn'd  
 (Tho' e'er so little) I have gain'd my End ;  
 As having study'd hard, both Day and Night,  
 In Hopes of mixing Profit with Delight.

And if you are a Judge of what I've writ  
 Pray be not too severe in cens'ring it,  
 But with the *Critic* join the *candid Friend* ;  
 Small Faults excuse, and where you can, commend :  
 For be an Author e'er so wise and wary  
 He may in some Particular miscarry.

Tho' no material Faults I think there are  
 (Which in a Work so difficult is rare)  
 Yet if you Such espy, or can disclose  
 Some useful RULES (in either *Verse* or *Prose*)  
 Which I have not discover'd, let me know ;  
 And you shall have my Thanks for doing so.

SAMUEL HAMMOND.

An Alphabetical Collection and clear Distinction of  
 above a Thousand Words nearly alike in Sound, but  
 different in Sense and Spelling.

A BEL, a Man's Name	Affect, incline to
Able, sufficient	Effect, perform
Accept, receive	Ail, Trouble
Except, leave out	Ale, strong Drink
Accidence, Book so call'd	Air we breathe
Accidents, Chances	Are, Plural of is
Accompt, reckon	Heir, Inheritor
Account, Esteem,	Alder-Tree
Achor Valley of	Elder, older
Acre, Four Rods	All, the Whole
Acts, Deeds	Awl to bore with
Ax to cut with	Allow'd, granted
Hacks, Cuts	Aloud, with Noise

Altar

Altar, Co.  
 Alter, ch.  
 An, One  
 Anne, W  
 Annal, y  
 Annual,  
 Ant, Pifn  
 Aunt, Pa  
 Arrant, a  
 Errand, A  
 Errant, e  
 Arras, T  
 Arrows a  
 Ascent, a  
 Assent, G  
 Assistance  
 Assistants  
 Attendant  
 Attendant  
 Auger, a  
 Augur,  
 B Acon  
 Bak  
 Beacon,  
 Beckon  
 Bail, Su  
 Bale, Pa  
 Bait to j  
 Bate, a  
 Baize, c  
 Bays, B  
 Bald, w  
 Bawl'd,  
 Ball, ro  
 Bawl,  
 Ballad,  
 Ballot,  
 Barbara  
 Barbary  
 Barberry  
 Bare, a  
 Bear, /  
 Baron,  
 Barren,  
 Barrack

Altar, <i>Communion-Table</i>	Berwick upon Tweed
Alter, <i>change</i>	Bafe, <i>vile</i>
An, <i>One</i>	Baſs in <i>Music</i>
Anne, <i>Woman's Name</i>	Be, <i>exist</i>
Annal, <i>yearly Chronicle</i>	Bee, <i>Inſect ſo call'd</i>
Annual, <i>yearly</i>	Bey, <i>Governor of Tunis</i>
Ant, <i>Pismire</i>	Bean, <i>Kind of Pulse</i>
Aunt, <i>Parent's Sister</i>	Been, <i>was</i>
Arrant, <i>notorious</i>	Beau, <i>Fop</i>
Errand, <i>Message</i>	Bow to <i>shoot with</i>
Errant <i>wandering</i>	Beer, <i>Malt-Drink</i>
Arras, <i>Tapeſtry</i>	Bier for the Dead
Arrows to <i>shoot</i>	Berry, <i>ſmall round Fruit</i>
Ascent, <i>Steepneſſ</i>	Bury, <i>inter</i>
Aſſent, <i>Conſent</i>	Bile, <i>Gall</i>
Aſſitance, <i>Help</i>	Boil, <i>bubble up</i>
Aſſitants <i>Helpers</i>	Blew, <i>did blow</i>
Attendance, <i>Waiting</i>	Blue-Colour
Attendants, <i>Waiters</i>	Boar, <i>Male Swine</i>
Auger, <i>Gimlet</i>	Boor, <i>Clown</i>
Augur, <i>Soothſayer</i>	Bore a Hole
Bacon, <i>Swine-Fleſh</i>	Board, <i>Plank</i>
Baken, <i>baked</i>	Bor'd, <i>did bore</i>
Beacon, <i>Alarm-Fire</i>	Bold, <i>confident</i>
Beckon <i>with the Hand</i>	Bowl'd, <i>did bowl</i>
Bail, <i>Surety</i>	Bolt for a Door
Bale, <i>Pack of Goods</i>	Boult, <i>ſift</i>
Bait to <i>fish with</i>	Bomb, <i>Mortar-Shot</i>
Bate, <i>abate</i>	Bum, <i>Buttocks</i>
Baize, <i>coarſe Flannel</i>	Border, <i>Margin</i>
Bays, <i>Bay-Trees</i>	Bordure in <i>Heraldry</i>
Bald, <i>without Hair</i>	Bough, <i>Branch</i>
Bawl'd, <i>cry'd out</i>	Bow, <i>bend</i>
Ball, <i>round Solid</i>	Boulogne in <i>France</i>
Bawl, <i>cry out</i>	Bullion, <i>uncoin'd Metal</i>
Ballad, <i>Song</i>	Boy, <i>Lad</i>
Ballot, <i>Ball-Lot</i>	Buoy, <i>bear up</i>
Barbara, <i>Woman's Name</i>	Buy, <i>purchase</i>
Barbary in <i>Africa</i>	By, <i>near</i>
Barberry-Tree	Brace, <i>Pair or Couple</i>
Bare, <i>naked</i>	Braſe, <i>solder with Braſe</i>
Bear, <i>support</i>	Breaches, <i>broken Places</i>
Baron, <i>Lord</i>	Breeches to <i>wear</i>
Barren, <i>unfruitful</i>	Bread to eat
Barrack for <i>Soldiers</i>	Bred, <i>brought up</i>

Break, *Bosom*  
 Breit in France  
 Brew'd, did brew  
 Brood of Chickens  
 Brewing of Ale  
 Bruin, Bear's Name  
 Brews, doth brew  
 Bruise, Hurt  
 Brouse, young Wood  
 Brows, Eye-Brows  
 Bruit, Rumeur  
 Brute, Beast  
 Borough-Town  
 Burrow, Rabbet's Nest  
 Buss'd, kissed  
 Bust, Hat-Statue  
**C**Aen in Normandy  
 Cain, Man's Name  
 Cane to walk with  
 Cæsar, Roman Emperor  
 Seizure, Seizing  
 Calais in France  
 Chalice, Cup  
 Call by Name  
 Caul, Leaf-Fat  
 Cawl of a Wig  
 Can, am able  
 Kan, Persian Governor  
 Cannon, great Gun  
 Canon, Rule  
 Can't, cannot  
 Cant, dissimble  
 Capital, Chief  
 Capitol in Rome  
 Carrion, stinking Flesh  
 Carrying, bearing  
 Causes, Law-Suits  
 Causeys, paved Ways  
 Ceiling of a Room  
 Sealing, setting a Seal  
 Cellar, Vault  
 Seller, that sells  
 Censer, for Incense  
 Censor, Reformer  
 Sensure, Judgement

Cent, Hundred  
 Sent, did send  
 Centaury, Herb so call'd  
 Centry, Guard  
 Century, Hundred Years  
 Chair to sit on  
 Chare, Job of Work  
 Champaign, open Fields  
 Champing, chewing  
 Champion, Warrior  
 Chas'd, did chase  
 Chaiste, continent  
 Chews, doth chew  
 Chuse, pick or cull  
 Choice, Variety  
 Joice, Woman's Name  
 Choir, Set of Singers  
 Quire, 24 Sheets of Paper  
 Choler, Wrath  
 Collar for the Neck  
 Chord in Music,  
 Cord, small Rope  
 Cinque, Five  
 Sink, go down  
 Cion, young Shoot  
 Sion-City  
 Cit, Citizen  
 Sit on a Seat  
 Cite, summon  
 Sight, Seeing  
 Site, Situation  
 Citron, Kind of Fruit  
 Cittern to play on  
 Clause, Article  
 Claws, Talons  
 Climb, clamber  
 Clime, Climate  
 Close, slut  
 Clothes, apparel  
 Coarse, ordinary  
 Course, Race or Way  
 Coat, Man's Garment  
 Cote, Cottage  
 Quote, cite or alledge  
 Coin, Money

Kine,

Kine, C  
 Coit to  
 Kite, K  
 Colic, B  
 Collect,  
 Comet,  
 Commit,  
 Coming,  
 Cumin  
 Common  
 Commun  
 Concert  
 Confort,  
 Condem  
 Contem  
 Consider  
 Conifer  
 Consegu  
 Consequ  
 Contona  
 Consona  
 Correspo  
 Correspo  
 Council,  
 Counsel,  
 Countes  
 Counties  
 Currant  
 Current,  
 Courier,  
 Currier,  
 Cousin,  
 Cozen,  
 Cruise,  
 Cruse,  
 Cygnet,  
 Signet,  
 Cymbal  
 Symbol,  
 Cypres  
 Cyprus  
**D**ial,  
 De  
 Dean,  
 Deign,

Kine, *Cows*  
 Coit to play with  
 Kite, *Kind of Hawk*  
 Colic, *Belly-ache*  
 Collect, *short Prayer*  
 Comet, *Blazing-Star*  
 Commit, *do or act*  
 Coming, *approaching*  
 Cummin-Seed  
 Common, *public, frequent*  
 Commune, *converse*  
 Concert of *Music*  
 Confort, *King's Wife*  
 Condemn, *pass Sentence*  
 Contemn, *despise*  
 Confidence, *Boldness*  
 Confidents, *trusty Friends*  
 Consequence, *Result*  
 Conicquents, *Effects*  
 Conionance, *Agreement*  
 Consonants, *Letters so call'd*  
 Correspondence, *Intelligence*  
 Correspondents, *Friends*  
 Council, *Assembly*  
 Counsel, *Advice*  
 Countels, *Earl's Lady*  
 Counties, *Shires*  
 Currant-Berry  
 Current, *running, payable*  
 Courier, *Messenger*  
 Currier, *Leather-Dresser*  
 Cousin, *Relation*  
 Cozen, *deceit*  
 Cruise, *sail to and fro*  
 Cruse, *Vessel so call'd*  
 Cygnet, *young Swan*  
 Signet, *Seal*  
 Cymbal to play on  
 Simbol, *Mark*  
 Cyprels-Tree  
 Cyprus-Isle  
**D**ail, *traffic*  
 De'il, *Devil*  
 Dean, *next a Bishop*  
 Deign, *vouchsafe*  
 Dear, *costly*  
 Deer, *Eucks and Does*  
 Debtor, *that oweib*  
 Deter, *frighten*  
 Deceate, *Death*  
 Disease, *Distemper*  
 Dee-River  
 Dey, *Algerine Governor*  
 Deep, *far below*  
 Diep in France  
 Deference, *Respect*  
 Difference, *Disagreement*  
 Dependence, *relying on*  
 Dependents, *Hangers on*  
 Descent, *going down*  
 Dissent, *disagree*  
 Derbe in Asia  
 Derby in England  
 Devices, *Inventions*  
 Devises, *inventeb*  
 Devizes in Wiltshire  
 Do, *perform*  
 Doe, *female Deer*  
 Dough, *Paste*  
 Doer, *Performer*  
 Door of an House  
 Dollar, *Dutch Coin*  
 Dolour, *Grief*  
 Done, *finished*  
 Dun, *that aks a Deb*  
 Dragon, *large Serpent*  
 Dragoon, *Soldier*  
**E**Ar to bear with  
 E'er, *ever*  
 Year, *Twelve Months*  
 Early, *soon*  
 Yearly, *Year by Year*  
 Earn, *get by Work*  
 Yearn, *melt in Pity*  
 East, *Sun-Rising*  
 Yealt, *Barm*  
 Easter, *Chrif's Rising*  
 Esther, *Woman's Name*  
 Eaten, *chev'd*  
 Eaton near Windsor

Eight, *twice* Four  
 Height, *Altitude*  
 Emeralds, *precious Stones*  
 Hemoroids, *Piles*  
 Emerge, *come out of*  
 Immerge, *go into*  
 Emerlion, *Emerging*  
 Immerzion, *Immerging*  
 Eminent, *noted*  
 Imminent, *impending*  
 Emit, *send forth*  
 Emmet, *Ant*  
 Enter, *go in*  
 Inter, *bury*  
 Envoy, *Ambassador*,  
 Envy, *Ill-Will*  
 Ewe, *Female Sheep*  
 Yew-Tree  
 You, *yourself*  
 Ewer, *Bason*  
 Ure, *Custom or Use*  
 Your, *belonging to you*  
 Ewes, *Plural of Ewe*  
 Use, *occupy*  
 Yews, *Yew-Trees*  
 Exercise, *Employment*,  
 Exorcise, *conjure*  
 Extant, *in Being*  
 Extent, *Largeness*  
 Extravagance, *Lavishing*  
 Extravagants, *Spendthrifts*  
 Eye, *Organ of Sight*  
 I, *myself*  
 Eye, *Plural of Eye*  
 Ice, *frozen Water*  
**F**ain, *desirous*  
 Feign, *dissimble*  
 Fair, *beautiful*  
 Fare, *Food*  
 Fallow, *uncultivated*  
 Follow, *come after*  
 Falls, *Plural of Fall*  
 False, *not true*  
 Fat, *Suet or Grease*  
 Vat, *Brewing-Vessel*

Feat, *Exploit*  
 Feet, *Plural of Foot*  
 Fellon, *Whitlow*  
 Felon, *Criminal*  
 Fetch, *go for*  
 Vetch, *Kind of Pulse*  
 File of Steel  
 Foil, *overcome*  
 Vile, *base, mean*  
 Fillip *with the Finger*  
 Philip, *Man's Name*  
 Find *what is lost*  
 Fin'd, *amerced*  
 Fir-Tree  
 Fur of wild Beasts  
 Fisher, *Fish-Catcher*  
 Fissure, *Clift*  
 Flagging, *drooping*  
 Flagon, *Cup*  
 Flea, *strip off the Skin*  
 Flee, *fly*  
 Fleas, *Kind of Vermine*  
 Fleece, *Sheep's Coat*  
 Flew, *did fly*  
 Flue, *Rabbit's Down*  
 Flour of Wheat  
 Flower of the Field  
 Fold, *Plait or Crease*  
 Foul'd, *made dirty*  
 Fore, *before*  
 Four, *twice Two*  
 Foul, *filthy*  
 Fowl, *Bird*  
 Frances, *Woman's Name*  
 Francis, *Man's Name*  
 Freeze, *congeal*  
 Frieze, *Sort of Cloth*  
 Fries, *doth fry*  
 Froife, *Bacon Pancake*  
 Furs, *Plural of Fur*  
 Furz, *Whins or Goss*  
**G** Alen the Physician  
**G** Gallon, *Four Quarts*  
 Gall, *Bile*  
 Gaul, *Frenchman*

Gentil,

 Gentil  
 Gentil  
 Gestur  
 Jester  
 Gilt  
 Guilt  
 Glutin  
 Glutt  
 Gnat  
 Nat  
 Gor'd  
 Gour  
 Grain  
 Grand  
 Grate  
 Great  
 Grate  
 Great  
 Greav  
 Griev  
 Groan  
 Grow  
 Groat  
 Grot  
 Gues  
 Guest  
**H**  
 Hair  
 Hare  
 Hall  
 Haul  
 Halle  
 Holle  
 Haran  
 Harr  
 Harr  
 Harf  
 Hafh  
 Hart  
 Hean  
 Hato  
 Heig  
 Hav  
 Hea

Gentil, Maggot so call'd	Heal, cure
Gentile, Heathen	Heel, Part of the Foot
Gesture, Action	He'll, he will
Jester, Joker	Hear, bearken
Gilt, Gilded	Here, in this Place
Guilt, Wickedness	Heard, did bear
Glutinous, sticking	Herd of Cattle
Gluttonous, voracious	Hew, cut or chop
Gnat, Kind of Fly	Hue, Colour
Nat, Nathaniel	Hugh, Man's Name
Gor'd, pricked	Hie, hasten
Gourd, Plant so call'd	High, lofty
Grain, Corn	Hoy, small Ship
Grane-Island	Higher, more high
Grate, for Coal	Hire, Wages
Great, large	Him, that Man
Grater for Nutmeg	Hymn, Godly Song
Greater, bigger	His, belonging to him
Greaves, Leg-Armour	Hiss, deride
Grieves, lamenteth	Hoar, frozen Dew
Groan, hard Sigh	Whore, leud Woman
Grown, increased	Hole, Cavity
Groat, Four-Pence	Whole, unbroken
Grot, Cave	Holm, Holly
Gues'd, did guess	Home, Dwelling-Place
Guest, Visiter	Whom, who
<b>H</b> ail, frozen Rain	Hoop for a Tub
Hale, drag after	Whoop, sbout
Hair of the Head	Hough, hamstring
Hare, Beast of Chase	Huff, hector
Hall, great House	Hour, Sixty Minutes
Haul, pull or drag	Our, belonging to us
Hallow, make bely	Hungary, Nation so call'd
Hollow, empty	Hungry, wanting Food
Haras, tire	<b>I</b> de, lazy
Harris, Surname	Idol, worshipp'd Image
Harrows, doth barrow	I'll, I will
Harsh, severe	Isle, Island
Hast, minced Meat	Oil, liquid Fat
Hart, Kind of Deer	Employ, set on Work
Heart, Seat of Life	Imply, signify
Hate, abhor	Impostor, Deceiver
Height, Tallness	Imposture, Deceit
Haven, Harbour	In, within
Heaven, G O D's Throne	Inn, Public-House

Incidence, falling into	Leash, Three
Incidents, Accidents	Lead, a Metal
Incite, stir up	Led, conducted
Infight, Knowledge	Leaper, Jumper
Indict, impeach	Leper, One leprous
Indite, compose Language	Least, smallest
Ingenious, of good Parts	Lest, for Fear
Ingenuous, candid	Legislator, Law-Giver
Innocence, Harmlessness	Legislature, Parliament
Innocents, Babes	Lessen, diminish
Intense, excessive	Lesson to be read
Intents, Purposes	Lesser, smaller
<b>K</b> Ill, stay	Lessor, Lease-Granter
Kiln to dry Malt on	Liar, Story-Teller
Knave, Rogue	Lier in Wait
Nave, Middle of a Wheel	Lyre, Harp
Knead, work Dough	Lien, laie
Need, Want	Lying, telling Lies
Knell, Passing-Bell	Lies, Untruths
Nell, Eleanor	Lice, Plural of Louse
Knew, did know	Limb, Leg or Arm
New, not worn	Linn, paint Human Shape
Knight, Title of Honour	Line, Length
Night, Darkness	Loin of Veal
Knit, unite,	Links of a Chain
Nit, Louse's Egg	Lynx, Kind of Wolf
Knot, Knob	Lo, behold
Not, Negation	Low, mean, bumble
Know, understand	Lock, see
No, nay	Luke, Man's Name
Knows, doth know	Loud, noisy
Nose, Part of the Face	Low'd, did low
<b>L</b> Acks, wanteth	Lower, more low
Lax, Looseness	Lowr, frown
Lade with a Dijb	<b>M</b> ade, finished
Laid, placed	Maid, Virgin
Lain, has lay	Mail, Post-Bag, Armour
Lane, narrow Street	Male, He
Latin, Roman Tongue	Main, principal
Latten, Tin	Mane of a Horse
Lattice Window	Maiz, Indian Corn
Lettice, Herb so call'd	Maze, Labyrinth
Leak, run out	Manner, Method
Leek, Kind of Onion	Mannor, Lordship
Leafe, Demise or Grant	Mare, Female Horse

Mayor of a Town	Mourning, lamenting
Marred, spoiled	Mountain, high Hill
Married, wedded	Mounting, ascending
Marry, wed	Muscle, Kind of Fish
Mary, Woman's Name	Muzzle, tie the Mouth
Marshal, Head General	Muslin, Sort of Linen
Martial, warlike	Muzzling, tying the Mouth
Marten, Beast so call'd	<b>N</b> Aim, Place so call'd
Martin, Man's Name	Name, Title
Maul, beat soundly	Naught, bad
Moll, Mary	Nought, Nothing
Mead, Meadow	Nay, no
Mede, Medianite	Neigh, whinny
Mean, of small Value	Near, nigh
Mein, Deportment	Ne'er, never
Meat, Flesh	Neither of the Two
Meet, come together	Nether, lower
Mete, measure	None, not Any
Medal, Sort of Coin	Nun, devoted Maid
Meddie, interfere	<b>O</b> Ar to row with
Medlar, Kind of Fruit	Ore, uncast Metal
Medller, Busy-Body	Ower, Debtor
Message, Errand	Of, belonging to
Messuage, dwelling House	Off, distant from
Metal, Gold, Silver, &c.	Oh ! alas !
Mettle, Courage, Vigour	Owe, indebted
News, doth mew	One, Unit
Muse, ponder	Won, did win
Mighty, powerful	Order, Place, Rank
Mity, having Mites	Ordure, Dung
Moiety, Half	<b>P</b> ail, Water-Kit
Mile, Eight Furlongs	Pale, wan
Moil, labour	Pain, Torment
Min'd, dug deep	Pane, Quarry of Glass
Mind, thinking Faculty	Pair, Two
Mittrels of a House	Pare, clip or cut
Mysteries, Secrets	Payer, that pays
Moan, Lamentation	Pear, Kind of Fruit
Mown, cut with a Sithe	Palace, King's Court
Moat, wide Ditch	Pallas, Goddess of Arts
Mote, atom	Palate, Taste or Relish
Moor, barren Heath	Pallat, Trundle-Bed
More in Comparison	Pall, Funeral-Cloth
Mower, that mows	Paul, Man's Name
Morning, before Noon	Poll, Mary

Parasite, <i>Flatterer</i>	Point, <i>sharp End</i>
Parricide, <i>Parent-Killer</i>	Place, <i>set in Order</i>
Parcel, <i>small Bundle</i>	Plaice, <i>Kind of Fish</i>
Partial, <i>biased</i>	Plait, <i>Fold</i>
Pardon, <i>Forgiveness</i>	Plate of Metal.
Parten, <i>go Shares</i>	Pleas, <i>Excuses</i>
Paschal-Lamb	Please, <i>satisfy</i>
Pasquil, <i>posted Libel</i>	Poesy, <i>Poetry</i>
Pastor, <i>Minister</i>	Posy, <i>Nosegay</i>
Pasture, <i>grazing Land</i>	Pole, <i>thick long Stick</i>
Patent, <i>King's Licence</i>	Poll, <i>Head</i>
Parten for the Foot	Poor, <i>needy</i>
M-ience, <i>Mildness</i>	Pure, <i>unspotted</i>
Patients, <i>sick People</i>	Poplar-Tree
Patron, <i>Protector</i>	Popular, <i>lov'd by the People</i>
Patron, <i>Copy, Example</i>	Porcelane, <i>China Ware</i>
Patron, <i>confider</i>	Purslain, <i>Herb so call'd</i>
Paws, <i>Plural of Paw</i>	Pour, <i>spill</i>
Pence, <i>Quietness</i>	Power, <i>Might</i>
Pence, <i>Plural of Pea</i>	Practice, <i>Exercise</i>
Pence, <i>Part</i>	Practise, <i>profes</i>
Pence, <i>Urine</i>	Praise, <i>Commendation</i>
Peal, <i>great Noise</i>	Prays, <i>intreateth</i>
Peel, <i>strip or rob</i>	Pray, <i>beseech</i>
Peer, <i>Nobleman</i>	Prey, <i>Booty</i>
Pier, <i>Buttress</i>	Precident, <i>Example</i>
Penance <i>Act of Contrition</i>	Prefident, <i>Governor</i>
Pennons, <i>Banners</i>	Prefence, <i>being present</i>
Pence, <i>Plural of Penny</i>	Presents, <i>Gifts</i>
Pens, <i>Plural of Pen</i>	Pride, <i>baughtiness</i>
Penitence, <i>Repentance</i>	Pry'd, <i>searched</i>
Penitents, <i>Repentant's</i>	Princes, <i>Kings Sons</i>
Peter, <i>Man's Name</i>	Princes, <i>King's Daughter</i>
Petre-Salt	Principal, <i>Chief</i>
Pick, <i>chuse</i>	Principle, <i>Rule</i>
Pique, <i>Grudge</i>	Profit, <i>Gain</i>
Pick'd, <i>cul'd</i>	Prophet, <i>Seer</i>
Pict, <i>ancient Scot</i>	Prophecy, <i>Foretelling</i>
Pies, <i>Plural of Pie</i>	Prophesy, <i>foretel</i>
Poise, <i>Balance</i>	Psalter, <i>Book of Psalms</i>
Pilate, <i>Christ's Judge</i>	Salt, <i>Dealer in Salt</i>
Pilot, <i>Steersman</i>	Punching with a Punch
Pillar, <i>round Column</i>	Punchion of Wine
Piller, <i>Pilager</i>	Quean, <i>loose Woman</i>
Pint, <i>half a Quart</i>	Queen, <i>King's Wife</i>
	Race,

R Ace  
Ra  
Radish, Reddish  
Rain-W Reign, Rein of  
Raisé, Rays, Raitin, Rafting, Rap, b Wrap, Rare, s Rear, e Read, a Red-Co Reads, Reeds, Regime Regime Relic, Relict, Rest, E Wreft, Retch, Wretch Rheum Rome Room, Rhumb Rum, Rhyme Rime, Rice, I Rise, A Rie, K Rye in Wry, a Rigger, Rigour Right, Rite, t Wright, Write,

<b>R</b> Ace, <i>Running</i>	Ring, <i>Circle</i>
Rafe, <i>demolish</i>	Wring, <i>twist</i>
Radish, <i>Root so call'd</i>	Rhode- <i>Island</i>
Reddish, <i>inclin'd to Red</i>	Road, <i>Highway</i>
Rain-Water	Rode, <i>did ride</i>
Reign, <i>rule, govern</i>	Row'd, <i>did row</i>
Rein of a Bridle	Roe-Buck
Raise, <i>lift up</i>	Row, <i>Rank</i>
Rays, <i>Beams of Light</i>	Roes, <i>Plural of Roe</i>
Kaifin, <i>dry'd Grape</i>	Rose, <i>did rise</i>
Raising, <i>lifting up</i>	Rows, <i>Ranks</i>
Rap, <i>hit</i>	Rood, <i>40 square Poles</i>
Wrap, <i>infold</i>	Rude, <i>unmannerly</i>
Rare, <i>scarce, choice</i>	Rote, <i>without Book</i>
Rear, <i>erect, bring up</i>	Wrote, <i>did write</i>
Read, <i>did read</i>	Rough, <i>uneven</i>
Red-Colour	Ruff, <i>ancient Neck-Dress</i>
Reads, <i>doth read</i>	Rung, <i>did ring</i>
Reeds, <i>Plural of Reed</i>	Wrung, <i>twisted</i>
Regimen, <i>Government</i>	<b>S</b> ail as a Ship
Regiment of Soldiers	Sale, <i>Selling</i>
Relic, <i>Remainder</i>	Scent, <i>Smell</i>
Relict, <i>Widow</i>	Sent, <i>order'd away</i>
Rest, <i>Ease</i>	Scents, <i>Smells</i>
Wrest, <i>force</i>	Sense, <i>Understanding</i>
Reich, <i>strive to puke</i>	Saver, <i>that saves</i>
Wretch, <i>forlorn Person</i>	Saviour, <i>Deliverer</i>
Rheum, <i>Spittle</i>	Savour, <i>Relish or Taste</i>
Rome in Italy	Say, <i>speak, declare</i>
Room, <i>Apartment</i>	Sey, <i>Sort of Cloth</i>
Rhumb, <i>Point of the Compass</i>	Scene, <i>Sight</i>
Rum, <i>Liquor so call'd</i>	Seen, <i>beheld</i>
Rhyme, <i>jingling Verse</i>	Sea, <i>Ocean</i>
Rime, <i>frozen Dew</i>	See, <i>Behold</i>
Rice, <i>Indian Corn</i>	Seal, <i>Signet</i>
Rise, <i>Advancement</i>	Zeal, <i>Ardency</i>
Rie, <i>Kind of Grain</i>	Seam, <i>Joining</i>
Rye in Suflex	Seem, <i>pretend</i>
Wry, <i>crooked</i>	Sear, <i>scorch or burn</i>
Rigger, <i>that clothes</i>	Seer, <i>Prophet</i>
Rigour, <i>Severity</i>	Seas, <i>Plural of Sea</i>
Right, <i>just and true</i>	Sees, <i>doth see</i>
Rite, <i>Ceremony</i>	Seize, <i>lay Hold on</i>
Wright, <i>Surname</i>	Season, <i>proper Time</i>
Wnite, <i>make Letters</i>	Seizin, <i>taking Possession</i>

Seizing, laying Hold of	Soon, early, quickly
Sects in Religion	Swoon, faint
Sex, Male or Female	Sown, sowed
Seignior, Grand Turk	Zone, Girdle
Senior, elder	Stair, Step
Sew, take Stitches	Stare, look earnestly
Sue, petition	Steal, pilfer
Shear, clip or cut	Steel, harden'd Iron
Sheer, go	Sticks, Plural of Stick
Shire, County	Styx, Poets infernal Lake
Sheep, Mutton	Straight, direct
Ship that fails	Strait, narrow
Shew, make appear	Subtil, cunning
Shoe for the Foot	Suttle, neat Weight
Shoar, Prop	Succour, Help
Shore, Sea-Coast	Sucker, young Twig
Shoae, did shine	Suit, Request
Shown, exhibited	Sute, fit
Sice, Six	Suitor, Petitioner
Size, Stature, Bigness	Suture, Seam
Side, Flank	T' Acks, small Nails
Sigh'd, did sigh	Tax, Tribute or Duty
Since, after	Tail, End
Sins, Crimes	Tale, Story
Sign, Token	Talents, good Parts
Sine in Geometry	Talons, Claws
Sirrah, Term of Disdain	Tame, gentle
Sorrow, Grief	Thame in Oxfordshire
Slate to write on	Tares, wild Vetches
Sleight, Dexterity	Tears, rendeth
Sloe, wild Plum	Team, Set of Horses
Slough, miry Place	Teem, pour out
Slow, not speedy	Teas, Plural of Tea
So, ibus	Teafe, vex
Sow, strew Grain	Than in Comparison
Soal, Kind of Fish	Then, at that Time
Sole, Foot-Bottom	The, collective Particle
Soul, Spirit	Thee, thou
Soar, mount aloft	Theave, young she Sheep
Sore, Ulcer	Thieve, pilfer
Sower, that sows	Their, belonging to them
Some, Part	There, that Place
Sum, the Whole	Threw, did throw
Son, Male Child	Through, by Means of
Sun, Spring of Light	Throne, Chair of State

Thrown,

Thrown  
 Thyme,  
 Time,  
 Tide,  
 Ty'd,  
 Tie,  
 Toy,  
 Ties,  
 Toise,  
 Tile on  
 Toil,  
 Tire,  
 Tyre in  
 To, un  
 Tow,  
 Toad,  
 Tow'd  
 Too,  
 Two,  
 'Fold,  
 Toll'd,  
 Tongs  
 Tongu  
 Tour,  
 Tower  
 Track,  
 Tract,  
 Tray,  
 Trey,  
 Treati  
 Treati  
 Troy-  
 Try,  
 V A  
 Vein,  
 Veal,  
 Veil,  
 Valley  
 Value,  
 Vial,  
 Viol,  
 Vice,  
 Vies,  
 Voice

Thrown, burled	W Ade, go through Water
Thyme, Herb so call'd	Weigh'd, balanced
Time, Leisure	Wagging, moving
Tide, Flux of the Sea	Waggon, four-wheel'd Cart
Ty'd, fasten'd together	Wain, Cart
Tie, knit or fasten	Wane, Decrease
Toy, Plaything	Waist, Middle
Ties, doth tie	Waite, diminish
Toife, Fathom	Wait, tarry
Tile on a House	Weight, Ponderosity
Toil, Labour	Ware, Merchandise
Tire, weary	Wear, use, put on
Tyre in Asia	Were, Plural of was
To, unto	Where, what Place
Tow, Hemp or Flax	Warren for Rabbets
Toad, Reptile so call'd	Warring, fighting
Tow'd haul'd	Wary, cautious
Too, also	Weary, tired
Two, Couple	Way, Road
Told, reported	Weigh, counterpoise
Toll'd, did toll	Wey, forty Bushels
Tongs for the Fire	Weak, faint
Tongues, Languages	Week, seven Days
Tour, Journey	Weal, Wealth
Tower, Fort	We'll, we will
Track'd, traced	Wen, hard Swelling
Tract, Treatise	When, at what Time
Tray, wooden Trough	Wet, moist or damp
Trey, the Three	Whet, sharpen
Treaties, Conventions	Wheal, Mark of a Blow
Treatise, Discourse	Wheel, Cart-Wheel
Troy-Town	Which, This or That
Try, endeavour	Witch, Sorceress
Vain, foolish	Whig, Fanatic
Vane, Weathercock	Wig, Peruke
Vein, Blood-Vessel	Whins, Furz
Veal, Calf's-Flesh	Wins, gets by Play
Veil, Covering	Whist, Silence
Valley, Dale	Wist, knew
Value, Worth	Whit, very small Part
Vial, small Bottle	Wit, Repartee
Viol, Fiddle	White-Colour
Vice, Wickedness	Whight-Isle
Vies, doth vie	Wood, Forest
Voice, Sound of the Throat	Would, was willing

*A Large Table of Words, with their Meaning, made  
different in Signification by adding e Final.*

<b>A</b>	T, with Ate, did eat Bad, naught	Divers, many Diverse, different Don, Spanish Title
Bade, commanded		Done, finished
Ban, Curse		an for the Ladies
Bane, Ruin		ane, Church or Temple
Bar, Hindrance		Far, remote
Bare, naked		Fare, Cheer
Bat, Bird so call'd		Fat, full of Flesh
Bate, abate		Fate, Destiny
Bath, Bathing-Place		Fin of a Fisb
Bathe, wash		Fine, well dress'd
Bit, small Piece		Fir, the Fir-Tree
Bite, Sharper		Fire that burns
Breath, Air		Flam, idle Story
Breathe, respire		Flame of Fire
Cag, small Barrel		Gap, open Space
Cage, Coop for Birds		Gape, yawn
Can, am able		Gat, did get
Cane, Sort of Staff		Gate, Door
Cap, Head-Dress		Haft, haveft
Cape, Promontory		Haste, Speed
Car, triumphal Chariot		Hat for the Head
Care, Trouble		Hate, abhor
Chin, Part of the Face		Her, she
Chine, Back-Bone		Here, in this Place
Cit, Citizen		Hop, jump on one Leg
Cite, quote		Hope, Expectation
Cloth, Linen or Woollen		Hug, embrace
Clothe, array		Huge, vastly large
Cub, Bear's Whelp		Human, of Man
Cube, Die		Humane, kind, gentle, &c.
Cur, Dog		Kin, Relations
Cure, heal		Kine, Cows
Dam, stop Water		Kit, Milk-Pail
Dame, Lady		Kite, Kind of Hawk
Dan, Man's Name		Lad, Boy
Dane, One of Denmark		Lade, take up Water
Demur, delay		Loth, unwilling
Demure, modest	3	Lothe, dislike
Din, Noise		Mad, distract
Dine, eat a Dinner		Made, finished

Man,

Word  
Man, C  
Mane, q  
Mar, s  
Mare, A  
Mat, p  
Mate, e  
Met, d  
Mete, t  
Mop, t  
Miope, f  
Nap, s  
Nape, e  
Nod, w  
Node, d  
Not, n  
Note, o  
Or, o  
Ore, u  
Pan, U  
Pane, P  
Par, E  
Pare, e  
Past, g  
Paste, f  
Pat, l  
Pate, A  
Pin to  
Pine, P  
Plan, P  
Plane, P  
Plat of  
Plate, P  
Plum, P  
Plume, P  
Pop, o  
Pope, P  
Quit, Q  
Rat, R  
Rage, R  
Rang, R  
Rang, R  
Rap, R  
Rape, R  
Kat, K

Words different in Meaning by adding e Final. 77

Man, God's Image	Rate, Price
Mane of a Horse	Rid, deliver
Mar, spoil	Ride, mount a Horse
Mare, Female Horse	Rim, Border
Mat, platted Rushes	Rime, falling Mist
Mate, Companion	Rip, cut up
Met, did meet	Ripe, full grown
Mete, measure	Rob, steal
Mop to wash with	Robe, long Garment
Nope, be stupid	Rod, Bundle of Twigs
Nap, short Sleep	Rode, did ride
Nape, behind of the Neck	Rot, putrify
Nod with the Head	Rote, without Book
Node, Knot	Scar, Mark of a Wound
Not, no	Scare, affright
Note, observe	Scrap, small Bit
Or, otherwise	Scrape, shave or rase
Ore, unwrought Metal	Sever, put asunder
Pan, Utensil so call'd	Severe, cruel
Pane, Quarry of Glass	Sham, Falshood
Par, Equality	Shame, Disgrace
Pare, cut or clip	Shin, Leg-Bone
Past, gone	Shine, look bright
Paste, Dough	Sin, Wickedness
Pat, little Blow	Sine in Geometry
Pate, Head	Sing, tune the Voice
Pin to prick with	Singe, burn or scorch
Pine, languish	Sir, Master
Plan, Scheme or Draught	Sire, Father
Plane, Joiner's Tool	Sit, repose on a Seat
Plat of Ground	Site, Situation
Plate of Metal	Sith, since
Plum, Kind of Fruit	Sithe to mow with
Plume, Tuft of Feathers	Slim, slender
Pop, come suddenly	Slime, gluey Matter
Pope, Bishop of Rome	Stop, fill
Quit, leave, let go	Slope, asiant
Quite, wholly	Snip, cut with a Jerk
Rag, Bit of old Cloth	Snipe, Bird so call'd
Rage, Fury	Sooth, Truth
Rang, did ring	Soothe, flatter
Range, ramble	Sop, wetted Bread
Rap, knock or strike	Sope for washing
Rape, Ravishment	Spar, Bar of Wood
Kat, kind of Vermine	Spare, save

Spin,

Spin, make Thread	Tune, <i>Music</i>
Spine, <i>Back-Bone</i>	Twin, <i>One of Two</i>
Spit, <i>emit Spittle</i>	Twine, <i>cling round</i>
Spite, <i>Malice</i>	Van, <i>Front</i>
Stag, <i>Male Deer</i>	Vane, <i>Weathercock</i>
Stage, <i>Sort of Scaffold</i>	Unit, <i>One</i>
Star in the Sky	Unite, <i>join</i>
Stare, <i>gaze</i>	Us, <i>we</i>
Strip, <i>undress</i>	Ute, <i>Practice, Custom</i>
Stripe, <i>Lasb</i>	Wad, <i>Stuffing for Chairs</i>
Tap, <i>little Blow</i>	Wáde, <i>walk in Water</i>
Tape, <i>Inkle</i>	Wag, <i>merry Fellow</i>
Tar for Cart-Wheels	Wage, <i>lay a Wager</i>
Tare, <i>dress'd Flax</i>	Wan, <i>Pale</i>
Them, <i>Those</i>	Wane, <i>decrease or decline</i>
Theme, <i>Subject of Argument</i>	War, <i>Hostility</i>
Thin, <i>slender, lean</i>	Ware, <i>Merchandize</i>
Thine, <i>thy own</i>	Waſt, <i>hast been</i>
Top, <i>Summit</i>	Waſte, <i>consume</i>
Tope, <i>drink much</i>	Whin, <i>Shrub so call'd</i>
Tor, <i>Tower or Rock</i>	Whine, <i>whimper</i>
Tore, <i>torn</i>	Whit, <i>small Part</i>
Trip, <i>go nimblly</i>	White, <i>Reverse of Black</i>
Tripe, <i>Cow-Belly</i>	Win, <i>get by Play</i>
Tub, <i>Brewing-Vessel</i>	Wine, <i>Juice of Grapes</i>
Tube, <i>Pipe</i>	Writ, <i>Arreſt-Warrant</i>
Tun, <i>20 Hundred Weight</i>	Write, <i>make Letters</i>

*An Explanation of Abbreviations, Notes of Reference, and other Marks which often occur in Books and Writing.*

<b>A.</b> or Ans. Answer	ſſor of Gresham College
A. B. [Artium Bac- culaureus] Bachelor of Arts	B. A. Bachelor of Arts
Acct. Account, Acceſſor	Bart. Baronet
A. D. [Anno Domini] in the Year of our Lord	B. D. Bachelor in Divinity
Adml. Admiral	Berks. Berkshire
Admrs. Administrators	Bp. Bishop
A. M. [Artium Magiſter] Master of Arts; [Anno Mundi] Year of the World	Eucks. Buckinghamshire
Aſt. P. G. Astronomy Pro-	C. or Cent. [Centum] Hundred
	C. C. C. Christ-Church College
	Capt. Captain
	Chancr. Chancellor
	Col. Colonel, Colloſians
	Comp. Company

Comrs. Commissioners	Ms. Manuscript
Correspnt. Correspondent	Mss. Manuscripts
C. S. [Custos Sigilli] Keeper of the Privy Seal	N. B. ( <i>Nota bene</i> ) Note well
Cr. or Credr. Creditor	No. ( <i>Numero</i> ) Number
D. [Denarius] a Penny; also Duke, Duchess	Obj. Objection
D. D. Doctor in Divinity	Obt. or obedt. obedient
Del. [dele] put out	Philom. ( <i>Philomathes</i> ) a Lo- ver of Learning
Do. or Dit. [Ditto] the Same	P. M. G. Professor of Music at Greatham College
Dr. Doctor, Debtor	P. S. Postscript
E. g. [Exempli gratia] for Example	Q. ( <i>Quadrantes</i> ) Farthings; Queen, Question
Esq. Esquire	Recd. received
Exr. or Execr. Executor	Recr. Receiver
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society	Regr. Register
Gent. Gentleman	Regimt. Regiment
G. R. [Georgius Rex] George the King	Remr. Remainder
Hond. Honour'd	Revd. Reverend
Ibid. [Ibidem] the same Place	R. S. S. ( <i>Regalis Societatis Socius</i> ) Fellow of the Roy- al Society
Id. [Idem] the Same	Rt. Honble. Right Honourable
I. e. [id est] that is	S. ( <i>Solidi</i> ) Shillings; Saint
I. H. S. [ <i>Iesu Hominum Sal- vator</i> ] Jesus Saviour of Men	Sr. Sir
Inst. Instant	S. S. T. P. ( <i>Sacro-Sanctæ The- ologie Professor</i> ) Professor of Divinity
J. D. [Jurius Doctor]	Ult. ( <i>ultimus</i> ) the Last
Doctor of Laws	V. ( <i>Vide</i> ) see; Verse
Kt. Knight	Viz. ( <i>videlicet</i> ) that is to say
Ld. Lord	Wch. which
Lieut. Lieutenant	Wilts. Wiltshire
L. D. [Legum Doctor] Doctor of Laws	Wn. when
M. A. Master of Arts	Wp. Worship
Marts. Martinmas	Wt. Weight, what
M. D. [Medicinae Doctor]	Wth. with
Doctor of Physic	Xt. Christ
Mess. [Messieurs] Masters	ym. them
Michs. Michaelmas	yn. then
Mr. Master	yr. your, year
Mrs. Mistress	ys. this
M. S. ( <i>Memoriae Sacrum</i> )	yt. that
Sacred to the Memory	&c (et) and
	&c. ( <i>et cetera</i> ) and so forth
	Notes

*Apostrophe* (‘) a Comma placed at the Head of a Word; and denotes a Letter, or Letters, to be left out for quicker Pronunciation: As *pain’d* for *pained*; *can’t* for *cannot*.

*Asterism* (\*) refers to the Margin, or Bottom; and several of them together signify that Something is wanting, or not fit to be mentioned.

*Brace* ({} ) ties Words or Lines together that relate to each other; and in Poetry denotes that three Lines have the same Rhyme, which are called a *Triplet*.

*Brackets* [ ] include Words that explain Something just going before.

*Caret* (^) a revers’d v, placed below the Line in *Writing*; and signifies that Something left out by Mistake, and afterward interlin’d, must be taken in there.

*Diæresis* (‘‘) two Dots plac’d over the Latter of two Vowels that must be parted, and might else be taken for a Diphthong; as in *Gileād*: Which *Mark*, for the Sake of unlearned Readers, should be used oftner than it now is.

*Ellipsis* (—) fills the Gap in a Word or Name whose middle Letters are purposely left out; as *K—g G—e* for *King George*: And when only Part of a Sentence is cited, it denotes the Part omitted; as

*Words once flown*

*Are in the Hearer’s Power, not our own.*

*Hyphen* (-) joins two Words together, as *Gold-Smith*; which are called compound Words: And also connects the Parts of a Word that is divided for Want of Room at the End of a Line, as is often seen in Books. Being set over a Word it is call’d a *Dash*, & denotes the Omission of *m*, or *n*; as

*Fair Writing is commendable*, for *Fair Writing is commendable*.

*Index* (☞) points to Something very remarkable.

*Obelisk* (†) refers to the Bottom, or Margin.

*Paragraph* (¶) comprehends all the Sentences that are under one Head, or Subject; and is commonly denoted by placing the first Line a little inward, which is call’d *Indenting*.

*Parallel Lines* (||) refer to the Bottom, or Side.

*Parenthesis* ( ) includes Words that may either be read or passed over, without altering the Sense.

*Quotation* (‘) a revers’d Comma at the Head of a Word, and denotes the Passage against which it is plac’d to be taken from an Author in his own Words; as

‘ *Let all the foreign Tongues alone,*

‘ *Till you can spell and read your own.*

*Section* (§) divides a Book, or Chapter, into Parts.